



Daily Report

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General

Further on Foreign Ministry News Conference

OW1811115994 Beijing China Radio International in English to Western North America 0400 GMT 18 Nov 94

[From the "Current Affairs" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said China supports the long-term goal of free trade and investment in the Asia-Pacific region. At the ministry's weekly press briefing, he said China's reentry to GATT will help achieve that goal. [passage omitted]

During the news briefing, the spokesman also said that China opposes the possible use of waters surrounding Vietnam as a military base for the United States. Shen Guofang made the statement because of reports that an admiral in the U.S. Navy says that he will not rule out military cooperation there in the future.

Spokesman Shen Guofang said: China welcomes the restoration of ties between Washington and Hanoi, but opposes any country establishing military bases outside its own territory.

Trade Minister Prepared for 'Worst' in GATT Talks

HK1811093294 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 18 Nov 94 p B2

[Report on "special interview" with Wu Yi, minister of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation, by special reporters Zhu Xingfu (2612 1630 4395) and Zhu Guoqiu (2612 0948 4428) in Jakarta on 17 November: "Wu Yi Discusses China's Stand on Reentry to the GATT"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Jakarta, 17 Nov (WEN WEI PO)—Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation Wu Yi said here in an interview with these reporters today that, as far as the issue of reinstating its signatory status to GATT is concerned, China's present stand is to "make the greatest efforts but be prepared for the worst." She reiterated that China would not shut the door on the "GATT reentry" talks, saying that, as long as the parties concerned exhibit greater flexibility, it is still hopeful that China can "reenter GATT" by the end of this year and become a founding member state of the newly established "World Trade Organization" from 1 January 1995.

Wu Yi, who attended the Asian-Pacific Economic Forum ministerial-level meeting here a few days ago, is accompanying President Jiang Zemin on the latter's state visit to Indonesia. Wu Yi laughed when she was asked about the recent news widely rumored from the outside that she had been hospitalized in Beijing because she was very sick. She explained that, at the time, her doctor diagnosed the illness as "emergent deafness"

caused by exhaustion, which is a kind of temporary deafness, but now she is fully recovered.

When talking about the prospects of China's "GATT reentry," Wu Yi said: China has made eight year's of efforts toward this end, we hope that this can be "accomplished" by the end of this year. This is the Chinese side's "timetable." We can say that the situation is very urgent. Eight years may only be a short while in the long process of man's history, but, as far as China's "GATT reentry" issue is concerned, eight years is a very long time.

Wu Yi said that, with little more than a month left in this year, many rounds of talks and the 19th work group meeting will be held in Geneva, Switzerland, which shows that China's "GATT reentry" has come to the most critical moment.

As pointed out by Wu Yi, "excessive demands" made by the U.S. side in the talks have been the major factor behind the failure to make a breakthrough thus far. She said: China has shown much flexibility. In particular, late last August we proposed a package on agricultural and non-agricultural produce and the service sector and are ready to make sacrifices in certain areas. But it is regrettable that the United States is still urging China to promise to undertake many unrealistic obligations, thus placing obstacles before the talks. Wu Yi said that she had asked the U.S. side to retract some of its excessive demands, because China would never stoop so low as to compromise.

Wu Yi said: GATT is a trade agreement which maintains a balance between rights and obligations. If China cannot become a member by the end of this year, people cannot look to China to undertake GATT's obligations. This will be an absolutely fair and reasonable move. However, she also pointed out that, even if that is the case, China will not unilaterally shut the door on trade talks.

Wu Yi said: In the recent stage, the United States has become "flexible" in its stand on the issue of China's international status and no longer insists that China is a developed country but rather agrees that China is a country in the process of "transforming" from a developing country to a developed one. What this implies is that China can readjust the obligations it has promised to undertake. It brings both sides closer on this point. Moreover, the United States has indicated on many occasions that it supports China's early "reentry into GATT." We hope that the U.S. side make good on its words and will never make any harsh demands in the talks again, so that the issue of China's "GATT reentry" can be settled smoothly as soon as possible.

Article Urges APEC To Support Beijing on GATT

HK1811120694 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 11 Nov 94 p a4

["Special article" by special correspondent Chu Kuo-chiu (2612 0948 4428) from Jakarta on 10 Nov: "The

Issue of China's Re-entry to the GATT Should Not Be Evaded—APEC Jakarta Annual Meeting in Perspective"]

[FBIS Translated Text] At the top of the agenda of the annual APEC meeting is the topic of advancing the progress of trade liberalization in the region; nevertheless, just as Wu Yi, minister of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation, indicated, trade liberalization is not a vague commitment, and its definition and connotation should be more transparent and operational. Viewing the actual condition of the region, the fact that China, which enjoys the fastest economic growth with the greatest market potential, remains excluded from the global multilateral trade structure is beyond doubt the greatest hindrance to realizing the goal of Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation [APEC] trade liberalization.

The convocation of the current annual meeting happens to coincide with a crucial moment in the talks over China "re-entry to the GATT." Such being the case, to what degree APEC, as the supreme forum for economic negotiations in the Asia-Pacific region, supports China on the issue of its re-entry to the GATT is a matter of great concern.

Conditions for China's Re-entry to GATT Are Ripe

As an increasingly more important trade partner in the world, China has already signed the final document of the Uruguay Round and is willing to perform the approval procedures in the agreement, which China will earnestly exercise. Regrettably, however, China has to continue its efforts for re-entry to the GATT as of today. It is expected that so long as China cannot recover its GATT membership, the approval and implementation of the agreement as well as the implementation of various obligations stipulated in the agreement are all out of the question. Because, logically, this would be unfounded and would basically violate the principle of a balance between rights and obligations. Presently, China is working hard to build a market economy which fully coincides with the GATT ethos, namely "utilize market means to allocate resources, expand their full utilization to promote economic growth and development." It is precisely in this sense that we say the conditions for China's re-entry to the GATT are ripe. Considering from a realistic angle, if China is barred from re-entry to the GATT, this will inevitably bring negative effects to the goal of trade liberalization in the Asia-Pacific region. At the same time, economists have indicated that GATT is not only an international economic and trade organization, but also a whole range of legal criteria on the operation of the world market. Because of this characteristic, China's re-entry to the GATT signifies not only returning to the most important economic and trade organization in the world, but also the imperativeness of China referring and abiding by corresponding international criteria and standards in the formulation and implementation of its foreign trade laws and regulations. The upcoming Jakarta APEC meeting will formulate the

general direction of trade and investment policy; if the meeting can help somewhat on the issue of China's re-entry to the GATT, people will fully believe that China will more actively support the goal of trade liberalization advocated by the GATT in the days to come and will give greater consideration to convergence with APEC.

United States Makes Things Difficult for China To Re-enter the GATT

As everyone knows, the chief resistance to China's re-entry to the GATT comes from the United States, but the United States has all along insisted on China accepting the standards of a "developed country" in its re-entry to the GATT, while making things difficult for China with some excessively high requirements. The two sides are deadlocked because of the conflict between their positions. However, according to a top Chinese foreign trade figure, some subtle changes have taken place in the U.S. attitude recently at a juncture when the gate to the talks on GATT re-entry is about to close at the end of the year: the United States is no longer insisting on the unreasonable requirement that China is a developed country, instead that China is "in transition" from a developing country to a developed one. The "relaxation" in the U.S. attitude proves that it is unwilling to keep China outside of the GATT because U.S. trade interests will also suffer. Many senior officials participating in the Jakarta APEC meeting said that a considerably great turn might surface in the talks on China's re-entry to the GATT because of U.S. concessions and China's corresponding flexibility, and it is not hopeless that China will fulfill its wish to re-enter the GATT toward the end of this year. They expect that the United States will eventually respect the fact that China is a "developing country" and will no longer force China to accept excessively high requirements for its return to GATT, while China would correspondingly consider the reality that it has greater competitiveness than other developing countries and should further open its markets appropriately. Because both China and the United States are important APEC members, the eradication of differences and cooperation between them is consequentially conducive to APEC's healthy development.

Official: Policies of Peace, Development To Continue

OW171160694 Beijing XINHUA in English 1445
GMT 17 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Maastricht, Netherlands, November 17 (XINHUA)—China will continue to develop its economy and to contribute to the peace and development of the Asia Pacific region, a senior Chinese official said here today.

Zheng Hongye, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, made the remarks in a speech at the 7th forum of the global panel, sponsored by the European Research Center and opened today.

In his speech, Zheng outlined China's economic development since its opening to the outside world and its policies for the safeguarding of peace and development in the Asia Pacific region.

Zheng said China is not developing its economy for military purposes, adding that China is and will always be a peace-loving country.

He pointed out that Western countries, if they want to cooperate economically with Asian-Pacific countries, should first of all build a partnership relation with those countries on the basis of equal footing and mutual benefit.

More than 700 government officials and business leaders from over 20 countries, regions and international organizations have attended the two-day meeting with focus on the topic of Europe-U.S.-Asia relationships in the coming century.

New Envoys to Luxembourg, Djibouti, Andorra

OW1811120494 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0959 GMT 16 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 16 Nov (XINHUA)—PRC President Jiang Zemin has appointed and removed the following ambassadors to foreign countries in accordance with a decision by the National People's Congress Standing Committee:

1. Zhao Liang has been relieved of his duties as the PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

Shi Yanhua (female) has been appointed as the PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

2. Yang Yongrui has been relieved of his duties as the PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Djibouti.

Guo Bangyan [6753 6721 1750] has been appointed as the PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Djibouti.

3. Song Guoqing has been appointed to concurrently serve as the PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Principality of Andorra.

Envoy Says Every Nation Needs Say at UN

OW1811052894 Beijing XINHUA in English 0445 GMT 18 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] United Nations, November 17 (XINHUA)—Revisions to the UN programs should be discussed by the general membership in a constructive manner and on an equal footing, a top Chinese envoy told the Administrative and Budgetary Committee today.

The practice of not allowing other member states to discuss or alter the revisions proposed by the Secretariat, or even exerting pressure, is "neither desirable nor workable," Chinese deputy permanent representative to U.N., Wang Xuexian, said.

"After all, it is the sovereign equality among its member states that makes it possible for the United Nations to be united," he stressed.

Wang said revisions must be made strictly according to the relevant resolutions and decisions of the UN General Assembly, and declarations, programs of action or official documents adopted at relevant UN conferences.

He also pointed out that revisions should be made according to the established procedures. The process of consideration was upsetting because some revisions had been directly submitted to the committee before being reviewed by the relevant sectoral, functional and regional inter-governmental bodies, he added.

On allocating budgeted program resources, Wang said the UN must strike a balance between programs in the area of peace and security and those in the area of social and economic development, so as to prove with its actions that the world body views its objectives in both areas with the same sense of responsibility and urgency.

XINHUA Views UNSCOM Monitoring System in Iraq

OW1711121894 Beijing XINHUA in English 1008 GMT 17 Nov 94

[XINHUA Feature by Zhang Dacheng: "A System Closer Than a Spider's Web—UNSCOM Monitoring System in Iraq"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Baghdad, November 17 (XINHUA)—Three grey and white pigeons were startled to leave a roof beam of a bright and spacious workshop when a group of correspondents came to visit nasr machinery factory Tuesday [15 November].

Over there are the surveillance cameras installed by the United Nations Special Commission on Destroying and Monitoring Iraqi Weapons of Mass Destruction (UNSCOM), said Aref Kardoori, 41-year-old director of the factory which was located opposite to a military camp at Taji area some 30 kilometers north of Baghdad.

The gate of the factory was guarded by soldiers with heavy machine guns and many high installations were painted with anti-air raid green camouflage.

Sitting on the some 50-meter-long beam, six blue colored video cameras and two photo cameras were vigilantly staring at a row of giant digital control vertical drilling machines.

A bunch of black cables connecting with the cameras crawled from the beam into a room at the corner in the workshop and there was an entrance warning board on

the wall of the room whose door was locked by a steel wire with an IAEA (the International Atomic Energy Agency) lead sealing.

Kardoori said that the room was a monitoring station which was indefinitely visited by the UN weapons inspectors for analyzing the tape and photos taken by the cameras.

Outside the workshop and in front of a small white house, there stood a 10-meter-high silver colored metal pole holding a yellow disc receiver of one-meter diameter.

In the house, a gun shell like metal cylinder was under testing at a hydraulic test table which was under the surveillance by a video camera.

The video camera was connected by cables with two sets of kooltronic brand electronic equipment whose doors were all sealed by black plastic strips with the word UNSCOM on them.

"This camera can be remotely controlled and can round-the-clock send signals to the UN monitoring headquarters in Baghdad," Kardoori said, adding that there was another kind of surveillance devices that could give an alarm to the headquarters any time when the machines under surveillance were turned on or moved about.

Since its foundation in 1988 by the Iraqi military industry commission, the Nasr Machinery Factory, with a large number of advanced machines imported from Britain, Germany and other European countries, had made a great contribution to the development of Iraq's arsenal of mass destruction weapons.

Under the UN Resolution 687 which ended the 1991 Gulf War, the factory was allowed to produce the missiles with a range less than 150 kilometers.

Following the total destruction of Iraq's biological, chemical, nuclear weapons and long-range missiles by nearly 100 teams of UN weapons experts in three years, the UNSCOM established on August 1 a weapons monitoring and verification center in the canal hotel in the outskirts of Baghdad.

Commanded by Goran Wallen, a 61-year-old retired rear admiral of the Royal Swedish Navy, the center can round-the-clock receive and analyze all the information collected through a 90-meter-high communication tower at the hotel which remotely controls all the video and photo cameras, sensors, tape recorders and other surveillance devices installed at about 750 weapons-related industry sites and installations throughout the country.

The center also has an access to the latest information from the United States' U-2 high altitude reconnaissance planes based in neighboring Kuwait and Saudi Arabia and the surveillance satellite which keeps a routine flying over Iraq.

Dozens of resident weapons inspectors at the center regularly take samples from the water, the soil and the air around the sites.

"Such a monitoring system is organized even closer than a spider's web," said a liaison officer from the Iraqi Military Industry Commission.

As a focus of the pro-and-con sanctions struggle, the weapons field has been witnessing endless confrontations between Iraq and the UN inspectors.

Iraq demands lifting or easing the sanctions as a reward for its destruction of the UN-banned weapons and acceptance of the long-term monitoring system, while the UNSCOM led by Rolf Ekeus delayed for many times the official starting of the system, one of the most advanced systems in the worldwide disarmament field.

It is expected that after Iraq's recognition of Kuwait last week, Baghdad will enhance its efforts for an early beginning and a short trial period of the UN monitoring system in a bid to win an early lifting of the four-year-old UN sanctions which have inflicted great sufferings to the 18 million Iraqis.

Views on Implementing International Population Program

OW1811013694 Beijing XINHUA in English 0112
GMT 18 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] United Nations, November 17 (XINHUA)—The implementation of the program of action adopted by the international conference on population and development is a grave challenge for the international community, Chinese Ambassador Wang Xuexian said here today.

Wang, China's deputy permanent representative to the U.N., told the General Assembly that to turn the program from something on paper into reality "calls for untiring efforts and political sincerity from all parties".

He said the program, which sets the goal of world population growth in the next 20 years and the new strategy for its attainment, will produce an important impact on the orientation of activities and international cooperation in the field of world population and development.

The Chinese ambassador put forward the Chinese delegation's observations on the implementation of the program:

- The national conditions of each country must be fully respected in implementing the program. The national population policy and objective should be formulated by each country independently according to the relevant provisions of the program.
- The settlement of the question of population must always be closely integrated with the promotion of all-round social and economic development. For

developing countries, the primary task is to eliminate poverty, improve education, health care, living conditions, enhance women's status and strengthen environmental protection.

—Implementing the program calls for not only the efforts of the governments of all countries but also effective international cooperation. The developed countries should fulfill their commitment at the conference on population and development by providing at least one third of the resources necessary for the implementation of the program and make sure that they are new and additional resources rather than those mobilized through the rearrangement of priority projects. Moreover, no country should attach any conditions to its donations made in the field of population and development.

—Implementing the program requires effective follow-up actions. Relevant UN agencies as well as other international organizations should give top priority to the implementation of the program and mobilize sufficient resources for its implementation.

Wang said China will firmly implement its two basic state policies of family planning and environmental protection, and "China's steady progress in coordinated development in respect of population, economy and environmental protection is undoubtedly a concrete and important contribution to the implementation of the program of action of the conference on population and development."

'Roundup' on Outcome of Hong Kong Environment Congress

OW1211134994 Beijing XINHUA in English 1340
GMT 12 Nov 94

["Roundup" by Zhang Qi: "World Environmental Congress Ends in Hong Kong"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hong Kong, November 12 (XINHUA)—The six-day World Congress on Urban Growth and the Environment ended here today with a congress statement calling for greater efforts at all levels to ensure a sustainable development of cities and towns in the world.

While praising the role of cities and towns in man's history, the congress statement also expressed its grave concern over the damage done in the course of urbanization to the world environment.

The principle of sustainable development, derived from the Rio Declaration on environment and development at the 1992 Earth Summit, must be upheld as the basic guideline for urban growth, said the statement.

The statement urged multilateral agencies, nation states, business groups, both private and public, and individuals to make much greater endeavors to ensure that the benefits of urbanization are made available to all urban inhabitants.

It said that the congress looks to the United Nations' "world cities summit", to be held in Istanbul in June 1996, to play a major role in directing the attention of the world community towards the needs to shape policies which support the urban poor's efforts to build their futures.

Hundreds of academics, urban planners, engineers, public health experts, lawyers, businessmen, ecologists and officials from five continents participated in the event which was held at the Hong Kong convention and exhibition center.

Over forty speeches were presented to the congress. Active and meaningful debates were held among participants to discuss such issues as urban population growth, urban management, treatment of waste water, air pollution, land use, and environmental legislation.

A number of world celebrities including the British Prince of Wales Charles, the first lady of the Philippines, Ms Amelita Ramos, and former minister for environment of Japan, Kazuo Aichi, attended the meeting.

China sent to the congress the largest delegation comprising more than 100 environmental officials and experts from over 20 provinces and municipalities.

"Never did China face such a rapid industrialization and urbanization as it does today," said Dr Qu Geping, chairman of the Environmental Protection Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, who headed the Chinese delegation.

"We came to the congress not only to discuss the problems we are facing but also to learn from others' experience in tackling such problems," he said.

According to Qu Geping, the number of cities in China increased from 223 in 1980 to 570 in 1993 and the country's urban population also witnessed an explosive growth over the past decade or so since China embarked on an ambitious modernization program in the early 1980s.

Statistics showed that in 1980 the country's urban population stood at 191.40 million, but by 1993 the figure went up to 333.57 million, and the annual growth rate of the nation's urban population averaged about 10 million over the past 13 years.

"This means a population equal to that of a medium and small sized country is added to the country each year," explained Qu, adding that the rapid urbanization has brought a series of environmental problems to the cities and towns in the country.

In fact, the fast urbanization is not only seen in China but also seen in the other parts of the world.

According to statistics released at the congress, 29 percent of the world's population lived in urban areas in 1950, but by 1990, the figure increased to 43 percent.

"By 2000, over half the world population will be urban dwellers," warned Herbert Giradet, a world-class ecologist who authored the book entitled "The Gala Atlas of Cities".

"Urban growth, as experienced today, is unprecedented," said Giradet, who was also a steering committee member of the congress.

"So is the urban environmental problem," he added.

Choked by inadequate planning, the lack of facilities, the uncontrolled use of cars and industrial pollution, life in cities can become more degrading than uplifting, a participant warned.

Statistics show that respiratory diseases, to which poor air quality is a contributing factor, kill more than 4.2 million children a year in poor countries around the world.

It is reported that 200 million working days are affected in Bangkok each year by respiratory problems.

The health and lives of more than 600 million city dwellers around the world are said to be under threat from poor sanitation, poor drains, inadequate refuse collection, and collapsing basic services.

Experts at the congress pointed out that the difficulties of cities are likely to continue with the constant flow of people into them from the countryside.

The streets of many cities in the world are now not paved with gold, but rather awash with rubbish and effluent, said Charles, the British prince of Wales, at the opening ceremony of the congress.

"This side of urban life is not so much a picture from Wordsworth as a passage from Dante's Inferno," he said.

The objectives of the congress are to address the urban environmental problems as well as to seek measures to resolve them, said Lord Jenkin, senior vice-president of the congress, adding that the congress is a milestone event which will certainly help enhance the environmental protection awareness of the world's people.

Jilin Hosts Northeast Asian Economic Symposium

HK1811105094 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Nov 94 p 5

["Academic Trends" column by Huang Ming (7806 2494): "Roundup on International Symposium on Economic Development Strategy for the Northeast Asian Region"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The international symposium on "The Strategy for the Economic Development of the Northeast Asian Region," which was jointly sponsored by the Jilin Provincial Federation of Social Scientists and the ROK Association for Regional Social Development, opened in Changchun not long ago. More than 100

scholars from countries and regions such as China, the ROK, the DPRK, Japan, Russia, the United States, Malaysia, and Hong Kong held extensive discussions centering on the theme of "the assumption and practice of the strategy for the economic development of the Northeast Asian region."

1. On the Present Situation and Development Trend of Economic and Trade Cooperation in the Northeast Asian Region

Since the United Nations Development Program [UNDP] began planning international cooperation in developing the Tumen Jiang [Tumen River] area, a global-scale project, economic and trade cooperation in the Northeast Asian region has developed rapidly. The symposium participants made a realistic assessment of the present situation and development trend of the region's economic and trade cooperation, maintaining: Taking advantage of their close geographic proximity and highly complementary economies, China and Russia have further developed their rich experience in economic and trade cooperation which has accumulated over the years. The field of cooperation has been expanded from industrial coordination and export services in the 1980's to high-tech industries. At the same time, China and Russia can also cooperate in areas such as hydro-electric power generation, communications, transportation, metallurgy, light industry, agriculture, and scientific and technological exchanges. This kind of cooperation will play an important role in the economic development of the Asia-Pacific region.

Symposium participants pointed out: Economic and trade cooperation between the ROK and China has also developed to a certain extent. The governments and nongovernmental sectors of the two countries have a desire to expand their economic and trade cooperation. The ROK and China are strong complementary in terms of resources, technology, and management. The international factor is all the more conducive to the expansion of economic and trade cooperation between the two countries. Nevertheless, the current economic and trade cooperation between the ROK and China has not yet reached the level it deserves. Therefore, it is necessary for the relevant departments of the two countries to strengthen the study of their counterpart's economy so as to promote economic and trade cooperation.

2. On the Strategy and Measures For the Development of the Lower Reaches of the Tumen Jiang Delta

In recent years, the international cooperation and development of the lower reaches of the Tumen Jiang Delta has attracted the world's attention. Therefore, which strategy is to be adopted for regional cooperation was the focus of attention of the current symposium. Symposium participants agreed: Because of the differences among Northeast Asian countries in economic growth level and ideology and the influence of their historical backgrounds, economic cooperation in the Northeast Asian

region must assume a model of economic cooperation, which is open, loose, and "sub-regional [ci qu yu 2945 0575 1008]." To put it another way, it is wise to first set up several economic circles and then let them form crisscross combinations. This way of doing things will thus give impetus to the cooperation and development of the Northeast Asian region as a whole.

In terms of the current situation of economic cooperation, it will be appropriate to conduct bilateral and even multilateral economic cooperation and continue to develop bilateral trade relations. In the meantime, it is necessary to open wider the Chongjin [DPRK]-Yanji [China]-Vladivostok [Russia] Triangle region and its adjacent areas and develop an economy based on tourism and trade. We must also open ports to solve the transportation problem, actively hold talks between states and between local governments, and jointly create an environment of cooperation for the establishment of the Tumen Jiang International Free Economic and Trade Zone.

Symposium participants pointed out: The strategy for the development of the lower reaches of the Tumen Jiang Delta should be based on cooperation in complementary strong points, including complementary major production elements and industrial structural readjustments along with mutual benefit in trade. Moreover, it should start with the projects which require less investment, have a rather short development period, and improve economic efficiency while seeking development. The best development plan should be based on "joint development and unified management." To put it another way, cooperation and development should be carried out in accordance with the principle of independence, equality, mutual benefit, and separation of politics and economics so as to establish a local integrated economic community characterized by the notion of having one system operating in many countries.

3. On Several Problems Calling For Urgent Solution in the Development of the Lower Reaches of the Tumen Jiang Delta

The present multinational development of the lower reaches of the Tumen Jiang Delta has not yet made essential advances. One of the most important interacting factors is fund shortage. Symposium participants have proposed the establishment of a Northeast Asian Development Bank [NADB] as soon as possible so that, with the support of the UNDP, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the NADB will be able to raise funds on the international capital market, various governments, and the international private investment sector by using financial and monetary means. The NADB should provide loans and funds chiefly for the construction of infrastructure, urban construction, and the development of multiple industries of the lower reaches of the Tumen Jiang Delta and promote the cooperation and development of the countries and regions engaged in the delta's development.

In view of the fact that it is difficult for international capital to achieve the desired results at the moment, some experts and scholars have suggested first developing the tourism industry by making use of the existing conditions of the Tumen Jiang Delta area so as to earn foreign exchange and accumulate funds.

Moreover, attention should be paid to environmental protection and agricultural development. The pollution of the atmosphere, water, and the sea resulting from the rapid economic growth of the Tumen Jiang Delta area has attracted the attention of the northeast Asian countries. Therefore, in developing the lower reaches of the Tumen Jiang Delta, importance should be attached to the issue of environmental and ecological balance. Symposium participants pointed out: Any development plan must proceed from protection of ecological environment. Only when this principle is upheld can Northeast Asia become prosperous. In the issue of agriculture, it is necessary to draw a lesson from Japan. At the outset of its local development efforts, Japan partially sacrificed agriculture and, consequently, this brought about numerous social problems. As such, the symposium participants stressed: In developing the Tumen Jiang Delta area, it is necessary to rationally handle the relations between industrial and urban development and agricultural development and make agricultural production and the improvement of the peasants' living standards a top priority.

Central Eurasia

Ismail Amat Attends Rakhmonov's Swearing-In Ceremony

OW1611134694 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243
GMT 16 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Dushanbe, November 16 (XINHUA)—President-elect Emomali Rakhmonov was sworn in to office today at a meeting of the Supreme Soviet [National Assembly] of Tajikistan.

Rakhmonov, who was elected president in the national election held on November 6, pledged to uphold the Constitution and fulfill his duties as president.

Rakhmonov, 42, previously held the position of chairman of the Supreme Soviet.

The Tajik Supreme Soviet will elect a new chairman in early December.

Visiting Chinese State Councillor Ismail Amat attended the ceremony and made a congratulatory speech. Also present were Russian Deputy Prime Minister Shakhrai and other foreign delegates.

Ukrainian Premier on Trade Cooperation With Beijing

HK1711153494 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0503 GMT 16 Nov 94

[By Zhang Daoqing (1728 6670 1987)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Kiev, 15 Nov (XINHUA)—Ukrainian Prime Minister Masol stressed in Kiev on 15 November that trade and economic cooperation between Ukraine and China are essential. The two countries complement each other to a very large extent and both sides should actively promote trade and economic cooperation, he said.

Masol made the above statement when he met in the Government Buildings with Du Xingping, chairman and chief executive officer of Genghis Khan International Enterprise Group of Dalian, Liaoning Province, China. The Chinese ambassador to Ukraine, Zhang Zhen, was present at the meeting.

Masol said: Now, China is an important market for Ukraine, and Ukraine needs Chinese products too. He hoped Ukrainian-Chinese trade and economic cooperation will develop at a faster speed.

Du Xingping is visiting Kiev to attend inaugural ceremonies for the China-Ukraine Orient Leather Products Company Limited, which is jointly run by his group and the Kiev Shoe Manufacturing and Trading Enterprise, and the China Golden Bridge Department Store in Kiev, an enterprise wholly owned by his group.

Northeast Asia

DPRK Delegation Arrives in Shenyang

SK1811073294 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 29 Oct 94 p 1

[FBIS Translated Text] At the invitation of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee, the seven-member delegation from the North Pyongan Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] led by Chong Chang-sop, secretary of the Pyongan Provincial WPK Committee, came to our province for a visit on 26 October and arrived in Shenyang on the afternoon of 28 October.

On that afternoon, Gu Jinchu, secretary of the provincial party committee, cordially met with the delegation at Youyi Guesthouse. Gu Jinchu said: The Chinese and Korean peoples have a traditional friendship. In the future, we will exert utmost efforts to develop unceasingly the friendly relationship between the peoples of the two countries of China and the DPRK as before. We wholeheartedly hope that the brotherly Korean people will carry on the unfulfilled wish of Chairman Kim Il-sung and achieve greater success in the socialist revolution and construction and in the struggle for independence and for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland under the leadership of the WPK headed by Comrade Kim Chong-il. In the speech, Chong Chang-sop, leader of the delegation, also highly praised our province for its achievements in building socialist undertakings with Chinese characteristics.

Zhang Guoguang, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and secretary of the Shenyang city party

committee; Xu Wencai, member of the standing committee of the provincial party committee and secretary general, and responsible persons of departments concerned were also present at the meeting.

Sui Xudong, director of the provincial foreign affairs office, made a special trip to Dandong to greet the delegation and accompanied it to Shenyang.

CPC Official Meets DPRK Guests in Beijing

OW1811160194 Beijing XINHUA in English 1547 GMT 18 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA)—Jiang Chunyun, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee, met here today with a delegation from the Korean Workers' Party led by Yi Yong-zu [name as received], deputy department director of the party's Central Committee.

Jiang, also a member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, said during the meeting that in the current world's situation, it is of great significance to strengthen the friendship between China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), which not only accords with the interests of the two peoples, but is conducive to peace and stability on the Korean peninsula.

Yi Yong-zu said that no matter what may happen in the world, the DPRK will continue to make contributions to enhancing bilateral friendship.

Li Shuzheng, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, and DPRK Ambassador to China Chu Chang-chun took part in the meeting.

The DPRK guests are here on a visit to China upon the invitation of the CPC.

Rong Yiren Meets Japanese Economic Delegation

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, November 16 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-President Rong Yiren today urged Japanese business circles to be more far-sighted in furthering their economic ties and trade with China on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Meeting with an economic delegation from central Japan, led by Ezaki Seizo, president of the Japan-China Trade Center, Rong thanked the center for its contributions to the promotion of bilateral economic ties since it was founded 40 years ago.

He also extended a warm welcome to the 40-odd-member delegation, the largest ever sent by the center.

Rong said that China is the largest developing country in the world and hopes for a peaceful and stable international environment while Japan is a developed country which plays an important role in Asia-Pacific economic affairs.

Over the past few years, he said, the economic relations between China and Japan have developed smoothly. Furthering such relations will not only be beneficial to the two countries, but also to peace in Asia-Pacific region and the world as a whole.

On China's economic situation, Rong said, generally speaking, the Chinese economy has been developing well and its foreign exchange reserves are on the increase, adding that this year's economic growth rate is expected to be 11 percent.

The situation in China's agricultural production is also good, he said, adding that though some areas have suffered from drought another bumper harvest is expected this year.

Rong said that the Japanese entrepreneurs will visit other parts of China to get to know more about the actual conditions of China. This, he said, will help facilitate the two-way trade and investment.

At the visitors' request, Rong referred to the issue of Hong Kong.

He said that it is China's consistent stand to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity and stability.

"Hong Kong will mainly depend upon the mainland for its prosperity. Hong Kong is an international trade and financial center which is playing an important role in the mainland's development," Rong said.

Therefore, "We have no reason not to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity and stability," he stressed.

Seizo said that it is the first time for the Japan-China Trade Center to send such a large delegation to China. This, he added, shows that co-operation between central Japan and China has entered a new stage.

"We will redouble our efforts to promote this relationship", he said.

Mayor of Beijing, Delegation Departs for Japan

Also To Visit ROK

SK1711072294 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 5
Nov 94 p 1

[By reporter Sun Yushan (1327 3768 1472): "Li Qiyuan Leads Delegation To Visit Japan and the ROK"]

[FBIS Translated Text] At the invitation of Suzuki Chungichi, governor of Tokyo Prefecture, and Choe Pyong-yol, mayor of Seoul in the ROK, the Beijing Municipal Government delegation led by Mayor Li Qiyuan left Beijing by plane on 4 November to begin its visit to Japan and the ROK.

Chen Xitong, Li Zhijian, Zhang Baifa, Wang Baosen, Duan Bingren, Lu Yucheng, and Fan Yuanmou saw the

delegation off at the airport. Officials of the Japanese and ROK embassies to China also saw it off at the airport.

Begins Tokyo Visit 7 Nov

SK1811081894 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 8
Nov 94 pp 1, 3

[By reporter Li Xin (2621 2946): "Beijing Municipal Delegation Arrives in Tokyo, Accorded a Warm Welcome"]

[FBIS Translated Text] At the invitation of the Tokyo prefecture, the Beijing Municipal Government delegation led by Mayor Li Qiyuan began its official goodwill visit to Tokyo Prefecture on 7 November.

The government office of Tokyo Prefecture was permeated with a warm atmosphere characterized by the friendship between China and Japan that day. Mayor Li Qiyuan and all the members of the delegation arrived at 1400, and Junichi Suzuki, governor of Tokyo Prefecture, led functionaries to accord them a warm welcome. After this, Governor Suzuki cordially met with the delegation. He extended a warm welcome to the friends from Beijing on behalf of the Tokyo Prefectural Government and the 12 million people in Tokyo. He recalled the hospitality given him by Mayor Li Qiyuan during his visit to Beijing in April this year, his visit to the new economic and technological development zone, and his deep and beautiful impression on Beijing's rapid economic construction and ever changing outlook. He believed that Mayor Li Qiyuan's visit will further promote the friendly relations between the two cities and will win fruitful results.

In his speech, Li Qiyuan first conveyed the greetings of Chen Xitong, secretary of the Beijing Municipal party committee, to Governor Suzuki and expressed gratitude for Tokyo Prefecture's invitation and lavish hospitality. He said: This year marks the 15th anniversary of the establishment of friendly ties between Beijing and Tokyo. Thanks to their concerted efforts, both sides have conducted positive exchanges and cooperation at various levels and in all directions in their urban construction and managerial, economic, cultural, education, sports, and public health fields over the past 15 years and have achieved encouraging results. A good foundation has been laid for the friendly ties between Beijing and Tokyo over the past 15 years. Looking ahead into the future, I have full confidence in the prospects for the future friendly exchanges and cooperation between the two cities. Li Qiyuan expressed respect to Governor Suzuki for his many years of efforts to promote the friendship between China and Japan and for his fruitful work for developing the friendly relations between the two cities.

After the meeting, Mayor Li Qiyuan came to the assembly office of Tokyo Prefecture to cordially meet with Norio Okuyama, president of the Tokyo Prefectural Assembly, and responsible persons of various parties. President

Okuyama said that he was very pleased to meet Mayor Li Qiyuan in Tokyo Prefecture. He said that the friendly relations between Beijing and Tokyo had always developed smoothly and that he was convinced that Mayor Li Qiyuan's visit would further promote the profound friendship between the people of the two cities.

In his speech, Li Qiyuan conveyed the greetings of Zhang Jianmin, chairman of the Beijing Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, to the president. He said: I have deeply felt the friendship of Japanese people during the present visit in the capacity of mayor. Tokyo has experienced great changes over the past few years, and its new Rainbow Bridge and the newly-built city center by the sea, are magnificent. As a large international city, Tokyo has many aspects we can learn from. He said: The 21st century is approaching. Humans will send off a century and usher in another 1,000-year civilization. Let us work hand in hand to lead a peaceful, prosperous, and progressive world into the new century.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Tian Jiyun Meets Indonesian Parliamentary Group

OW1811051094 Beijing Central People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1030 GMT 14 Nov 94

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] Vice Chairman Tian Jiyun met with a delegation from Indonesia's People's Consultative Assembly on the afternoon of 14 November in the Great Hall of the People. The delegation was led by Ali Lubin [name as heard], vice chairman and chairman of the People's Consultative Assembly Executive Committee.

Jiang Zemin Arrives for Visit in Jakarta

Lays Military Wreath

OW181110194 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1247 GMT 17 Nov 94

[By reporters Zhao Xinkao (6392 2450 5072) and Liu Ruiping (0491 3843 1627)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Jakarta, 17 Nov (XINHUA)—Accompanied by Major General Pulanuowo [name as received], President Suharto's secretary on military affairs, Chinese President Jiang Zemin laid a wreath at the Kalibatan Heroes' Cemetery this afternoon.

Upon his arrival in the cemetery, Jiang Zemin was welcomed by Maj. Gen. Hengdeluopuliyuenuo [name as received], commander of the Jakarta Military District. The ribbon on the wreath presented by President Jiang Zemin carried these words: "Eternal glory to the officers and men who gave their lives for Indonesia's national independence."

Accompanying Jiang Zemin on his wreath-laying trip were Qian Qichen, vice premier of the State Council and foreign minister; special assistant Wen Jiabao; and Chinese Ambassador to Indonesia Qian Yongnian.

Jiang Meets With Vice-President

OW1811031594 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1653 GMT 17 Nov 94

[By reporters Wei Guoqiang (7614 0948 1730) and Duan Jiyong (3008 0679 0516)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Jakarta, 17 Nov (XINHUA)—Chinese President Jiang Zemin, who was paying a state visit here, this evening met with Indonesian Vice President Try Sutrisno at the State Guest House, where he was staying.

During the meeting, Jiang Zemin expressed his gratitude for the warm welcome and hospitality he had received from the Indonesian Government and people, and praised the country's achievements in economic construction under the leadership of President Suharto.

Jiang Zemin spoke highly of Indonesia's important role in international affairs as the host of the Nonaligned Movement. He said: We sincerely admire and appreciate Indonesia's efforts in successfully hosting the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation [APEC] ministerial meeting and informal leadership meeting.

Try Sutrisno warmly welcomed President Jiang Zemin's visit and expressed his belief that the latter's visit would promote further development in the existing friendly and cooperative relations between China and Indonesia.

Jiang Zemin said: Since the two countries reestablished diplomatic relations, bilateral ties have developed rapidly, trade and economic cooperation have shown an upward trend, and the two countries have maintained constant exchanges in the areas of the legislature, military, science and technology, culture, journalism, judicial affairs, religion, women's affairs, and sports. We are satisfied with such developments.

Jiang Zemin added: Both China and Indonesia are big developing countries, which share common ground on a wide range of important international issues. We not only share the same historical experiences, but also face the arduous tasks of constructing our countries and developing our economies. It is our common interest to maintain regional and world peace and stability.

Jiang Zemin expressed the confidence that the good-neighborly and friendly relations between the two countries, which are established on the basis of the five principles for peaceful coexistence and the 10 principles of the Bandung Conference, will develop steadily towards the 21st century through joint efforts.

Try Sutrisno agreed with Jiang Zemin's assessment of the bilateral relations and said: China plays an important

role in the Asia-Pacific region and world affairs. Indonesia and China share identical views on a number of international issues and I hope the two countries will continue to intensify their coordination and cooperation.

Also attending the meeting were Qian Qichen, Chinese vice premier and foreign minister; Special Assistant Wen Jiabao; Chinese Ambassador to Indonesia Qian Yongnian; Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Abdullah Alatas; and Juwana, Indonesian ambassador to China; among others.

Given Warm Welcome in Jakarta

OW1711173894 Beijing XINHUA in English 1701
GMT 17 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Jakarta, November 17 (XINHUA)—Indonesian President Suharto today held a grand welcoming ceremony in front of the Presidential Palace here in honor of Chinese President Jiang Zemin.

Suharto and Vice President Try Sutrisno shook hands with Jiang and extended a warm welcome to him when the Chinese president arrived at the Presidential Palace, accompanied by Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas.

The Chinese president then reviewed a guard of honor. The national anthems of the two countries were played.

President Jiang began his state visit to Indonesia yesterday after attending the informal meeting of APEC [Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation] economic leaders in Bogor, near Jakarta, on Tuesday [15 November].

Jiang toured Yogyakarta and Bali on Wednesday and Thursday before arriving back in Jakarta this afternoon.

Present at the ceremony were senior Indonesian officials, as well as Chinese Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and others.

Jiang, Suharto Speak at Banquet

OW1811102394 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in
Chinese 1747 GMT 17 Nov 94

[By reporters Wei Guoqiang (7614 0948 1730) and Duan Jiyong (3008 0679 0516)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Jakarta, 17 Nov (XINHUA)—Indonesian President Suharto hosted a grand banquet this evening at the State Palace of the Presidential Office to welcome Chinese President Jiang Zemin, who is currently on a state visit to Indonesia.

At about 0800 (local time) tonight, President Jiang Zemin, accompanied by Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, walked to the State Palace from the State Guesthouse of the Presidential Office, where President Jiang Zemin was staying, and was warmly welcomed by President and Mrs. Suharto and Vice President and Mrs. Try Sutrisno, who were waiting at the State Palace.

President Suharto delivered a speech at the banquet. He said: Indonesia and China have many common points and share common views on many international issues. This reflects the two countries' attitude of supporting each other on many issues. Indonesian-Chinese relations are based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the Ten Principles of the Bandung Conference.

Suharto said the close friendship and cooperation between Indonesia and China not only has benefited the two countries, but also has contributed to creating a vibrant atmosphere in this region. He highly praised China's attitude on issues concerning the South China Sea and Korean Peninsula, China's constructive cooperation on matters concerning regional security, and its active participation in the ASEAN Regional Forum.

Suharto said: Although the Cold War has ended, new challenges and problems will emerge in the future. The gap between developed and developing countries is still very large. He added: "The decision adopted two days ago by the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation [APEC] forum regarding liberalizing trade in the Asia-Pacific region shows that we have made a step forward. Both Indonesia and China are Asian countries; we feel happy that the decision can contribute to the world."

Suharto said: The Bogor Declaration is a manifestation of South-North dialogue, which we have actively promoted over the years. It shows that developed and developing economies can join forces in coping with challenges arising from rapidly changing regional and global economies.

Suharto extended his congratulations to China on its achievements in economic construction in recent years. He said: Since the two countries restored diplomatic relations in 1990, the exchange of visits by leaders of the two countries has increased, economic and cultural relations between the two countries have continued to develop, their investments in the other country have increased, and exchanges in other fields between them also have increased. All these have provided a fresh atmosphere for further developing relations between the two countries. This atmosphere of trusting each other, and the friendship and cooperation between the two countries, will be a driving force for developing relations between them.

In his speech, Jiang Zemin highly praised Indonesia's economic achievements under the leadership of President Suharto.

Jiang Zemin said: "As one of the founding countries and the incumbent chair of the Nonaligned Movement, Indonesia has devoted itself to solving international disputes through peaceful means, worked to eliminate or alleviate tensions, actively promoted South-South cooperation, endeavored to resume South-North dialogue, and called for reasonably solving developing countries' debt problems, making positive contributions to advancing world peace and development, and widely winning praise."

Jiang Zemin also highly praised Indonesia for successfully hosting the APEC ministerial meeting and the informal meeting of APEC leaders.

Jiang Zemin said: China and Indonesia have enjoyed traditional friendship and cooperation; the two countries took part in formulating the Ten Principles of the Bandung Conference. During the four years and more since diplomatic relations between the two countries were restored, bilateral relations have been rapidly restored and developed, and mutually beneficial cooperation in all fields has been fruitful. This cooperation shows huge potential and broad prospects.

Jiang Zemin said: China and Indonesia are large, developing countries in this region. Further strengthening cooperation between the two countries not only is in accord with the fundamental interests of the two peoples, but will also contribute to maintaining peace and stability in this region. He expressed the belief that, with common efforts of the two countries, they definitely will be able to push their friendly and cooperative relations into a new stage.

Speaking on ASEAN, Jiang Zemin said: China respects and supports ASEAN's advocacy of building a South-east Asian neutral zone of peace and freedom, and its wish to establish a nuclear-free zone in this region. China also supports ASEAN countries's efforts to strengthen regional economic cooperation, to promote common development, and to build a new international political and economic order.

Jiang Zemin said: China is willing to further broaden the scope of exchanges and cooperation with ASEAN countries in the economic, trade, science and technology, cultural, and other fields; and sincerely hopes to develop long-term, stable, good neighborly, and friendly relations with ASEAN countries.

Jiang Zemin said: We are willing to join ASEAN countries in making constant efforts to promote peace, stability, and prosperity in this region on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the Ten Principles of the Bandung Conference.

After the banquet, Jiang Zemin viewed a performance of Indonesia's traditional national dance.

Those of the Chinese side who also attended the welcoming banquet included Qian Qichen, Chinese vice premier of the State Council and foreign minister, and Special Assistant Wen Jiabao, both of whom accompanied Jiang Zemin during the visit; and Qian Yongnian, Chinese ambassador to Indonesia.

Indonesian Vice President and Mrs. Sutrisno, Foreign Minister Alatas, and Indonesian ambassador to China, Mr. Juwana, also attended the banquet.

Countries Sign Investment Protection Accord

OW1811103994 Beijing XINHUA in English 1030
GMT 18 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Jakarta, November 18 (XINHUA)—China and Indonesia signed here today an

agreement on promoting and protecting investment and a memorandum of understanding on scientific and technological cooperation.

Visiting Chinese President Jiang Zemin and Indonesian President Suharto witnessed the signing ceremony.

The accord on investment was signed by Chinese Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, on behalf of their respective governments.

The memorandum of understanding was signed by Qian and Indonesian State Minister for Research and Technology Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie.

After the signing ceremony, Jiang and Suharto shook hands.

NPC Group Leaves For Southeast Asian Visit

OW1811091494 Beijing XINHUA in English 0752
GMT 18 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA)—A delegation of China's National People's Congress (NPC) left here today on an official good-will visit to the Philippines, Laos and Vietnam.

The delegation headed by Wang Hanbin, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, is making the trip at the invitation of the congress of the Philippines, the National Assembly of Laos and the Vietnamese National Assembly.

Near East & South Asia

Egyptian Premier Meets Supervision Minister Cao Qingze

OW1811032294 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0345 GMT 14 Nov 94

[By reporter Liu Shun (0491 7311)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Cairo, 13 Nov (XINHUA)—Egyptian Prime Minister Sidqi met with visiting Chinese Supervision Minister Cao Qingze here and held cordial talks with him this afternoon.

Prime Minister Sidqi said emphatically: Although there is a great distance between Egypt and China, the two countries' cooperative relations are very good, and the governments and peoples of the two countries are making efforts to further develop friendly and cooperative relations. He pointed out: To establish and develop friendly and cooperative relations between the administrative supervision organs of Egypt and China is a good thing and will serve as a model of cooperation between the two countries in other fields.

Cao Qingze said: My visit to Egypt has enhanced the mutual understanding between supervision organs of the two countries and we have scored some positive results.

Before the meeting, Wali, Egyptian deputy prime minister and agriculture minister, who is responsible for agriculture, livestock, fisheries, and land reclamation, met with Minister Cao Qingze.

At the invitation of the Egyptian Administrative Supervision Bureau, Cao Qingze began his visit to Egypt on 7 November. During his visit, the Chinese Supervision Ministry and Egyptian Administrative Supervision Bureau formally signed an agreement on developing friendly and cooperative relations.

Cao Qingze and his party left here this evening, ending their one-week formal visit to Egypt.

Delegation to Pakistan Discusses Bilateral Relations

OW1611165494 Beijing XINHUA in English 1629
GMT 16 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Islamabad, November 16 (XINHUA)—A 9-member Chinese delegation headed by Zhang Delin, vice minister of Ministry of Machine Building Industry, called on Muhammad Asghar [name as received], Pakistani minister for industries and production here today.

The two sides discussed matters of mutual interest and bilateral relations of Pakistan and China.

Mohammad Asghar said that present atmosphere in Pakistan is very conducive to foreign investors and the Pakistan Government hopes for a gesture of good will and cooperation from China in various sectors.

Zhang Delin said that there are vast areas of joint ventures and technical cooperation between Pakistan and China.

The Chinese delegation has arrived here to attend the inaugural ceremony of the Heavy Electrical Complex (HEC) at Hattar.

West Europe

Zou Jiahua Meets With French Visitors

OW1811132594 Beijing XINHUA in English 1231
GMT 18 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Zou Jiahua met with Chairman and President of L'Air Liquide of France E. DeRoyere and his party here today.

They exchanged opinions on issues of common interest.

The six-member French delegation is here at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Machine-Building Industry.

Zou Jiahua Meets With German Visitors

OW1811132394 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229
GMT 18 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Zou Jiahua met with Dr. Gerhard Cromme, chairman of the executive board of the Fried Krupp AG Hoesch-Krupp from Germany, and his party here today.

Zou briefed the German visitors on China's economic development and related policies. Both sides exchanged opinions on furthering cooperation and other issues of common concern.

The nine-member delegation is here as guest of the Chinese Ministry of Metallurgical Industry.

Zou Jiahua Meets With Italian Businessmen

OW1811132694 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230
GMT 18 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Zou Jiahua met here this afternoon with G. Boschetti, president of the Iveco Company of the Fiat Group from Italy, and his party.

They exchanged opinions on issues of common interest.

The Italian businessmen are here as guests of the China National Automotive Industry Corporation.

Latin America & Caribbean

Qiao Shi Departs Argentina for Brazil

OW1811153694 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524
GMT 18 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Buenos Aires, November 18 (XINHUA)—Qiao Shi, chairman of the Standing Committee of the People's National Congress (NPC) of China, left here this morning at the end of a four-day official good-will visit to Argentina.

Among those who bid farewell at the airport were President Lanari of the Interior Justice Committee of the Argentine Senate and President Acenolaza of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Argentine Chamber of Deputies and other officials.

During his stay here, Chairman Qiao met with President Carlos Menem, provisional President Eduardo Menem of the Argentine Senate, President Alberto Pierri of the Argentine Chamber of Deputies, and President of the Supreme Court Ricardo Levene. They discussed relations between their two countries and the international situation.

Argentina was the third leg of the chairman's five-nation South Pacific and South America tour and he is heading for Brazil where he is to stay for seven days before flying to Fiji.

Political & Social

Elders Attend Meeting on Party's Future

HK1711123094 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese
No 205, 1 Nov 94 pp 14-16

[Article by Li Tzu-ching (7812 5261 0079): "CPC Sounds Alarm of Its Doom"]

[FBIS Translated Text]

Chen and Deng Tried to Save Party Through Fourth Plenary Session

From 30 July through 6 August last summer, the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee held an enlarged work meeting at Beidaihe. It was a meeting held prior to the convocation of the Fourth Plenary Session to unify the understanding of the CPC's top echelon. The meeting had six items on its agenda: 1) Progress of the fight against corruption. 2) Measures against inflation. 3) Relations between the central and local authorities. 4) Reform and transformation of state-owned enterprises. 5) Streamlining and reform of party and government organs at the central and local levels. 6) Policies to be implemented and problems to be tackled in agriculture and in the rural areas at the present stage. (See report entitled "Preparations for Convocation of Fourth Plenary Session at Beidaihe," CHENG MING, September 1994 issue)

However, on the eve of the convocation of the Fourth Plenary Session on 25 September, Jiang Zemin changed the keynote of the session to party building and ideological-political work. This baffled many people both within and outside the CPC and China. All kinds of speculation followed.

At the Fourth Plenary Session, Jiang Zemin conveyed recent speeches and letters by Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, and Peng Zhen on party work and party building. Deng Xiaoping found it disturbing that the party's own strengthening was to blame for the lack of obvious improvements in party building and in the development of local party organizations over the last two or three years and that this could ruin the fruits of reform and opening up. Chen Yun also feared that the Communist Party was heading for doom. Peng Zhen even lamented that the Communist Party was heading for destruction, defeat, and doom.

These three party elders sounded the alarm on the CPC's doom. They have seen the imminent danger of their party's doom and believe that nothing else is more important than saving the CPC. Hence, they hoped to launch a campaign to save their party through the convocation of the Fourth Plenary Session of the 14th CPC Central Committee.

The Fourth Plenary Session of the 14th CPC Central Committee will go down in the history of the CPC as a meeting which sounded the alarm on its own doom.

Zhongnanhai Holds Party Life Meeting of Super Central Committee

On 28 September, the day the Fourth Plenary Session of the 14th Central Committee closed, an enlarged party meeting of the Political Bureau was held at Huairan Hall in Zhongnanhai. More than 110 people attended the meeting. They included members of the Political Bureau, Secretariat and Central Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee; party secretaries of various provinces (autonomous regions) and municipalities directly under the central government; persons in charge of various ministries, commissions and central offices; and party elders such as Wan Li, Bo Yibo, Yang Shangkun, Song Ping, Yao Yilin, Song Renqiong, Li Desheng, Qin Jiwei, Zhang Aiping, Gu Mu and Yu Qiuli.

According to informed sources in the top levels in Beijing, the 28 September meeting at Huairan Hall was such a special meeting that it could well have been called a super Central Committee meeting. It was held at the suggestion of super party elders Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, and Peng Zhen, and all party elders on the Central Committee who were able to attend were urged to attend. Deng Xiaoping's instruction was: A meeting should be held for all to put their cards on the table. Since the future of the ruling party and the state is at stake, no one should avoid mentioning painful facts. Chen Yun's instruction was: The party's life is threatened by hostile sentiments and self-degeneration. There are situations which require unity of understanding within the top party echelon before new deployments can be made. Peng Zhen's instruction was: Whether or not our party can stand the test of running the country and stand the test of reform and opening up is undoubtedly a task of paramount importance for the whole party and the whole country.

Qiao Shi Raises Eight Issues

Qiao Shi raised eight issues in a speech entitled "Our Party is Facing Stern Tests and Challenges as a Ruling Party":

1. The ranks of party members, leading bodies, and members of the leadership are losing confidence in the communist cause and ideal.
2. The ranks of party members and a considerable number of leading party members, including senior cadres, are losing their revolutionary will. Some even feel lost.
3. A considerable number of party organizations have failed in their efforts to strengthen and remold themselves and have undergone a qualitative change.
4. Western ideologies and peaceful evolution are or have been at work within party ranks and party and government departments to produce a catalytic and degenerative effect.

5. The position of the Communist Party as the leading and ruling party has been shaken in society and among the masses as a result of backwardness and degeneration on the part of party cadres.

6. The appeal and cohesiveness of the Communist Party has been greatly threatened and weakened, with the result that the party's principles, policies, and measures cannot be effectively implemented.

7. The fact that many local and grass-roots party organizations are lax and fail to play their role as leaders and combat vanguards is affecting the relationship between the party and the masses.

8. The fact that party members, cadres, and the masses are all worried to a greater or lesser extent about the post-Deng situation and about the changes that are likely to occur and take place reveals the thinking and mentality of the people.

Bo Yibo Talks About "Side Effects" of Reform and Opening Up

Bo Yibo then talked about how party building and self-strengthening on the part of cadres will decide the destiny of the party and the country.

Bo Yibo said: Since the commencement of reform and opening up, the party ranks have been exposed to many side effects. These were predicted by the Central Committee. Admittedly, the fact that these side effects could have produced such extensive and serious impacts and have run rampant among the ranks of our party is something we have not fully prepared ourselves for. This shows that our party is faced with the question of self-strengthening and how to cope with the central task of the new period. This question does not seem to have been resolved. Some people inside the party are even of the view that we do not have the least idea about how to approach the question, let alone resolve it. There are also people inside and outside the party who point out that the Communist Party has been in power too long and has degenerated. This problem does exist. It is true that the Communist Party is the ruling party of the People's Republic of China and no other force can change this fact. The question is: the Communist Party must overcome its own problems and do a good job of strengthening and remolding itself in order to resolve the problems confronting it in governing the country.

Bo Yibo said: A quiet ideological struggle has penetrated the party ranks and organs and spread among senior and middle-ranking cadres. Bourgeois ideas from the West and feudal ideas from the old society have contaminated the body of our party, and the decay is spreading. Some people call themselves party members, secretaries, or directors, but they have become degenerate. The party's degeneration has led to the corruption of the social atmosphere and morality.

Bo Yibo said: The present task of party building and the strengthening of the party ranks is more arduous and is

of more decisive importance than the War of Liberation and the socialist transformation. This task and struggle can also be seen as a test and an appraisal of veteran cadres. They should not rest on their laurels, pose as people who have rendered great service, or think that they are entitled to reap some profit and that they can violate law and discipline and get away with it.

Song Ping Thinks Western Ideologies Are Chief Culprits

In his speech, Song Ping pointed out: Some Western ideologies have found markets in the party and in society. Anti-Chinese and anticommunist political forces have successfully penetrated our party and government departments and leadership level using "foreign capital" as their political weapon, with the result that the ranks of the party have undergone a qualitative change. Syndicates of economic criminals have penetrated our party and government organs. Blinded by greed, degenerate party and government cadres are providing safety nests for various kinds of criminals, including hostile political forces and economic lawbreakers from abroad. At present, there is not only a crisis of faith but also wavering and a crisis of confidence. The party's leadership and the prestige of the party as the ruling party are facing challenges from within the party ranks in addition to pressures of confidence outside the party.

Doom for Party Does Not Mean Doom for Country

In passing on at the Fourth Plenary Session the speeches and letters of party elders Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, and Peng Zhen lamenting the condition of the party, Jiang Zemin was in fact confirming that the party indeed faces impending doom. It was thus that Qiao Shi, Bo Yibo and others aired equally pessimistic views at the special party meeting of the Central Committee. All of a sudden, everyone, from super party elders to top-level persons in power, were singing elegies for the CPC and its future.

In the past, the CPC has regularly spread among the people of the whole country the view that the party and country were doomed if they did this or that. At that time it was merely crying "wolf" to frighten people. Now, traces of the party's impending doom can be seen everywhere. Perhaps the wolf has finally appeared.

The fact is, doom for the party does not necessarily mean doom for the country, as the Chinese communists claim. China will not perish just because the Communist Party is no longer around. China will always be there, while the Communist Party is something transient. The Communist Party has seen its rise and fall in a little over 50 years, which is but a moment in the long course of history. When the CPC perishes, China will not only not perish but will become even more prosperous.

In fact, the Chinese people have long cherished the hope that the Communist Party will perish sooner rather than later. The eighth issue raised by Qiao Shi was: The fact

that party members, cadres, and the masses are worried to a greater or lesser extent about the post-Deng situation and about the changes that are likely to occur and take place reveals the thinking and mentality of the people. Although he did not say it explicitly, he was laying bare a harsh reality: The Chinese people are eagerly looking forward to the arrival of the post-Deng era, which will bring new changes to China. In other words, people want change. Naturally this change includes the doom of the CPC, just like what happened to communist parties in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Internal and External Causes of CPC's Degeneration

Among the pessimistic views expressed by the members of the Communist Party's top echelon, that put forward by the semi-elder Song Ping stressed in particular that the chief culprits in bringing about the degeneration of the CPC are Western bourgeois ideologies. Although Song Ping is a communist who has received proper communist education, he does not seem to know that the decisive factors are internal causes rather than external causes. The CPC has become corrupt and degenerate not as a result of contamination by Western bourgeois ideologies but because what the Communist Party believes in is sham science and sham truth. The founder of the Chinese Communist Party—Mao Zedong—was a careerist, tyrant, swindler, and a man of loose morals. Imagine, is there any justice in a political party which has an evil and notorious scoundrel as its founder; dons the cloak of sham truth, sham science, and sham ethics; and suppresses and massacres unarmed students and people? What is more, since taking over the reins of government, the CPC has embraced privilege in a big way. Those with vested interests have formed a privileged stratum. In history, all ruling cliques which have indulged in privilege ultimately degenerate. Was it contamination by Western bourgeois ideologies that brought about the ultimate degeneration and doom of the Manchu [Qing] imperial household, ministers, and eight-banner troops?

The history of civilization and the experience of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe both prove that Marxism, as a sham truth and a sham science, cannot "live forever." Faced with its own decline and fall, the CPC thinks that it can save itself through party building and self-strengthening. Is this possible?

Article Views Threats to Zhu Rongji's Position

HK1711150994 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 205, 1 Nov 94 pp 28-30

[Article by Tien Chen (3944 4176): "Pitfalls in Zhu Rongji's Career Path"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Not long ago, Zhu Rongji gave a lecture at Qinghua University in his role as professor of the university's School of Economic Management. He got quite worked up in his speech and told his audience that he had often lost sleep thinking about national welfare and the people's livelihood. When officials from

Communist China's State Council read about this in the newspaper, they sneered at him, saying that he had lost sleep not merely over issues relating to national welfare and the people's livelihood, but because of the constant threat he faces in his official career as a top-level member of the CPC. In particular, his recent encounters with military interests in trying to protect local interests and make overall economic plans really make one break into a cold sweat. Given that several prosperous provinces already harbor strong resentment against him over his macrocontrol measures, the possibility of his eventual rise to the much-coveted position of the premiership is becoming increasingly slim.

Becoming Common Enemy of Different Forces

Prior to the opening of the 14th CPC National Congress in 1992, Deng Xiaoping instructed that Zhu Rongji was to "take charge of economic work in conjunction with Li Peng" in the State Council. The seemingly plausible excuse he gave then was that this would allow Li Peng to devote more time and energy to foreign affairs. Since then, at least two vice premiers and three state councilors of the State Council system have been instructed to report directly to Zhu Rongji, while only one vice premier, namely the vice premier for Foreign Affairs Qian Qichen, has taken orders directly from Li Peng.

At that time, it was quite something for Li Peng to hold on to his position as a member of the Political Bureau Standing Committee and as the ostensible premier of the State Council. This, coupled with such reasons as the weakening hold of the conservative camp after the deaths of party veterans like Li Xiannian, Wang Zhen, and Deng Yingzhao, left Li Peng with no alternative but to eat humble pie for the time being.

However, Zhu Rongji soon lived to prove the wisdom of Mao Zedong's saying that "he who is clean and white is most liable to become tainted." He quickly became the common enemy of different forces within the CPC, government, and Army.

After Deng Xiaoping first made known his trust in Zhu Rongji, Li Peng quickly realized in his disappointment that it might not be such a bad idea to hand over economic power at a time of transition from the planned economy to a market economy: He could let Vice Premier Zhu Rongji do all the dirty work while he wore the formal title of premier. When everything is successfully accomplished, it will at least be the "party central committee and the collective leadership of the State Council" which takes the credit; if things foul up, he would be able to walk away clean.

Zhu Rongji Does Not Have Li Peng in His Eyes

Having come to this understanding, Li Peng, who in the past openly interfered with Zhu Rongji, suddenly became very supportive of the latter's economic policy decisions. The following is a typical example: When drafting the "Decision" of the Third Plenary Session of

the CPC Central Committee last year, Li Peng was about to say something on how the section on enterprise reform should be worded. However, he was cut short by Zhu Rongji, who said: "Comrade Li Peng, have we not discussed this already? Let us leave it at that."

To the chagrin of everyone present, Li Peng actually kept quiet when Zhu Rongji said "let us leave it at that." After that, possibly as a result of his own character or possibly because he truly felt that Li Peng was totally convinced of his ability, Zhu Rongji personally endorsed all documents, reports, and the like on economic matters for which specific opinions and signatures had to be sought from the specific State Council officials in charge, and words like "for Comrade Li Peng's comment and decision" were seen no more.

No Room for Maneuver When Decisionmaking and Enforcement Are Done by Same Person

According to the staff of departments and units under the State Council, Zhu Rongji is burning his own bridges in snubbing Li Peng like this. If he had sought Li Peng's opinions on major economic decisions he would be able to shirk responsibility and claim that he was merely "carrying out the orders of the higher authorities" if things go wrong. If he was merely acting as the number one man of the State Council, he could accuse individuals or departments in charge of "failing to comprehend and enforce the orders of the higher authorities" should problems arise. However, in attempting to cure the piles of economic problems all by himself and in personally seeing to enforcement as vice premier, he is playing the dual role of decisionmaker and executive, which means that he will not be able to shirk responsibility if things go wrong.

Li Peng Biding Time Behind the Scenes

As observed by staff in departments under the State Council, many of the economic documents simply do not bear Li Peng's signature. To say nothing of the fact that this has already incurred the wrath of former Li Peng confidants in various departments of the State Council, a more dangerous outcome is that in the event of major economic fluctuations or if "political stability" seriously threatens because of growing discontent among groups whose interests are adversely affected by the reform, Li Peng and his men will jump at the opportunity to take Zhu Rongji to task. "Violation of the principle of democratic centralism" will become the most effective weapon against Zhu Rongji. Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang were both removed under this charge.

Hence, Li Peng is by no means well-intentioned in giving Zhu Rongji such a free hand. When it becomes necessary to seek responsibility, Li Peng may even claim that he had not even seen the documents endorsed by Zhu Rongji.

Number One Persons of Government and Party Have Never Been At One

At present, most people within and outside China are of the view that a "Jiang-Li-Zhu" or "Jiang-Zhu" system

has evolved within the communist regime. The truth is that things are not as simple as that. Let us forget Li Peng for the time being and look at the relationship between Jiang Zemin and Zhu Rongji. In the history of the CPC the number one person in the government and the party have never been on genuinely good terms. Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai in the early days, Mao Zedong and Deng Xiaoping (who was actually in charge of government affairs when Zhou Enlai was seriously ill) during the 1970's, Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang before 1987, and Zhao Ziyang and Li Peng after 1987 all had murderous intent behind their smiles in dealing with their opposite number.

Contradictions Multiply Following Separation of Party and Government Functions

Following the call to separate party and government functions in 1980, contradictions between the number one persons in the party and government, whether at the central level or in grass-roots units, have multiplied. The reason is simple. Under the "unified" structure where party committees monopolized everything, the number one person in the party was unable to stay aloof because their responsibility was as great as their power. The present situation where "the party is responsible for making decisions and the government is responsible for enforcing the decisions" actually means that "the party holds power without having to bear any responsibility, while the government bears the responsibility without any power." The number one party person normally simply gives orders and does not have to concern themselves with concrete matters. The number one person in the government, on the other hand, has to work hard all the time. He has to face criticism from the number one party person when things go wrong, while all the credit goes to the party leadership when everything goes well.

The same is true of the Central Committee. Jiang Zemin exercises power but does not have to bear responsibility. Since Li Peng has been deemed incapable of handling economic work and is therefore incapable of bearing responsibility for such matters, all of the responsibility for economic work is borne by Zhu Rongji.

Jiang Zemin Leaves Himself Escape Route

Of course, because of his own personality and because he has the support of Deng Xiaoping, Zhu Rongji is indeed a much better commander-in-chief of economic matters than Li Peng could ever pretend to be. He has even done a better job than Zhao Ziyang before 1987. He has proved himself to be a very bold person in more ways than one. He even had the guts to confront Jiang Zemin and others about things he believes in. As we all know, persons in charge of the State Council have never been permitted to make decisions on organizational matters. However, as soon as he encountered overt and covert resistance from the local authorities in his enforcement of macrocontrol measures, he proposed at a Political

Bureau Standing Committee meeting that "organizational measures be adopted to teach everyone a lesson by meting out punishment to one." He then proposed taking Jiangsu, the home base of Jiang Zemin, which had been the least cooperative in implementing the "macro-control" measures, as the first target. Jiang Zemin had to adopt Zhu Rongji's proposal because he was unable to come up with a better suggestion. Hence, the Organization Department of the Central Committee assigned an "administrative assistant" to Chen Huanyou, who up to that point had been in complete charge of both party and government affairs in Jiangsu Province.

However, under a facade of support given to Zhu Rongji, only a few people close to the CPC decisionmaking circle were able to see that Jiang Zemin had applied to the full the political trick of "holding back a trick or two," which he had mastered during the Shanghai days, in his relations with Zhu Rongji. When decisions had to be made on economic issues which he was quite sure would work, Jiang Zemin would always be the first to voice his support in the Political Bureau, thus giving the impression that Zhu Rongji had his unconditional support. However, on issues which he was not quite sure would work and must be tried out, he would always say: "Let us hear what Comrade Zhu Rongji has to say." In so doing, he not only gave the impression that he had great respect for the competent leaders of the State Council but had prepared the grounds for shirking responsibility. If anything should go wrong, he could go to Deng, Chen, and other senior statesmen to defend himself and put all the blame on Zhu Rongji.

Zhao Ziyang's Former Lieutenants Also Disapprove of Zhu Rongji

If Zhu Rongji finds these petty political tricks played by Li Peng and Jiang Zemin annoying, what indurates him more is that the former lieutenants of Zhao Ziyang, who have been cold shouldered since June 4 and whose political differences with him date back to the 1980's, are resentful of him and are always ready to launch overt and covert attacks against him. In the opinion of these former Zhao aides, what Zhao Ziyang practiced before 1989 was a "commodity economy," and what Li Peng practiced after 1989 was a "planned economy," while what Zhu Rongji has been practicing since 1993 is a "command economy." They suggest that Zhu Rongji is even less liberal than Li Peng.

Meanwhile, Zhu Rongji's right-hand men have been too arrogant. They do not take Li Lanqing seriously, let alone Zou Jiahua. Words and deeds on their part naturally affect Zhu Rongji's relationships with Li Lanqing and Zou Jiahua.

Offending Military Heads Through Meddling in Military Production

Intricate inter-personal relationships and overt and covert attacks from all directions in the State Council and the Political Bureau have proved a bit too much for

Zhu Rongji. Fortunately, because his personality as someone who dares to speak out, think, and take action is more readily identifiable by soldiers, he was in the good books of the military strong men for some time. Recently, however, anti-Zhu sentiments of some magnitude have surfaced in the armed forces over his handling of their commercial activities. This will inadvertently mean one more formidable foe in the enemy camp.

Actually, it was Jiang Zemin who first suggested that military units should be prohibited from engaging in commercial activities. He made the suggestion because he felt that this would prevent corruption in the armed forces and preserve their combat capability. Thus, Zhu Rongji should not have been the one to blame for offending the military. However, the issue of Army units engaging in commercial activities is closely related with military enterprises, and military enterprises will invariably come into conflict with local interests, particularly over the unauthorized seizure and use of natural resources. Conflict with the local authorities over coal mining by Shanxi units of the Beijing Military Region is a case in point. Jiang Zemin, the wily old fox, suggested at a Political Bureau Standing Committee meeting that transfers of mines by military units to local authorities should be handled by Zhu Rongji. After accepting the task, Zhu Rongji ordered those units with sizable mines to surrender them "unconditionally" to the local authorities before a stated time. What the military found particularly unacceptable was the "unconditional" clause. They were hoping that the local authorities would buy the assets off them, which meant that the local authorities would have to seek funds from the central government.

Zhu Rongji's Future Career is Not Promising

After the problem came to a head, Zhu Rongji went to Jiang Zemin for advice. Jiang Zemin simply suggested that he should "do more persuading" and kicked the ball back into Zhu Rongji's court. Zhu Rongji had no alternative but to pressurize the military into submission in the name of the Political Bureau. In the end, the units that surrendered their mines all directed their spearhead at Zhu Rongji, and no one said anything bad about Jiang Zemin.

Some people working in departments under the State Council are worried. They say that if Zhu Rongji goes on like this, it will be difficult enough for him to complete his present term as vice premier, and should he actually be nominated for the premiership at the next National People's Congress [NPC], it will be interesting to see how many veto votes he gets. Some officials from the more prosperous provinces who have borne the brunt of the "macrocontrol" measures introduced by Zhu Rongji have already hinted that they will let Zhu know about the consequences of offending the regional powers at the next NPC elections.

Zhu Rongji Proteges To Fill Top Shanghai Positions

HK1811071794 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 18 Nov 94 p 6

[By China Editor Cary Huang]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Two proteges of economic czar Zhu Rongji are tipped to fill top administrative positions left vacant in Shanghai following the mayor's promotion to the Politburo.

Deputy Mayor Xu Kuangdi and director of the municipal commission of economic planning Hua Jiangmin are expected to be the next mayor and vice-mayor respectively of the bustling financial centre.

A delegation led by the top party official in charge of organisational and personnel matters, Hu Jintao, had completed a trip to Shanghai to make an appraisal of the two administrators, Chinese sources said.

Mr Hu, a member of the seven-men standing committee of the Politburo, spent more than a week in Shanghai early this month to collect opinions from local cadres on the personnel reshuffle.

After extensive interviews with party cadres, government and business officials, the delegation came away confident of the two administrators.

Deputy Mayor Xu, a popular reform-minded technocrat, was recommended by Vice-Premier Zhu to take over from Huang Ji who was recently promoted to the Politburo, Shanghai sources said.

Mr Xu, a university lecturer, accompanied then Shanghai Mayor Mr Zhu on a trip to the United States shortly after the 1989 military crackdown on pro-democracy students.

During the trip he proved his talent for dealing with politically sensitive issues. Shortly afterwards Mr Zhu promoted the professor from head of the city's education department to director of the Shanghai Municipal Commission of Economic Planning.

One year later, Mr Zhu recommended Mr Xu for the post of vice-mayor in charge of industry before the economic czar was transferred to Beijing as a vice-premier in 1991.

Last year, Mr Xu was elevated to executive deputy-mayor overseeing the city's economy.

Mr Hua, a close aide to Mr Xu in the planning commission, is also a fast-rising political star.

But his expected elevation from an unknown municipal planner to Shanghai's second chief administrator surprised most China observers since the promotion would contravene the party's personnel rules.

"The unusual promotion of Mr Hua indicated that the appointment has been strongly backed by some very

senior officials in Beijing, and Mr Zhu is apparently Mr Hua's mentor through the latter's close link with Mr Xu" a Shanghai party source said.

Both officials were known for their liberal economic policies, Shanghai sources said. For instance, Mr Xu recently lifted restrictions which had prevented state senior managers and professionals from serving major multinational companies.

Li Guixian on Importance of Organizational Reform

HK1811093094 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0657 GMT 16 Nov 94

[By Liu Zhenying (0491 2182 5391), Central People's Broadcasting Station correspondent, and XINHUA reporter Zhang Sutang (1728 1372 1016): "Central Organization Committee Holds Meeting To Make Arrangements for Inspection of Organizational Reform"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 16 Nov (XINHUA)—The Central Organization Committee held a meeting in Zhongnanhai this morning to make arrangements for the work of examination and acceptance of organizational reform. Li Guixian, state councillor and vice chairman of the Central Organization Committee, announced: In accordance with the organizational reform program of the party Central Committee and the State Council, which was adopted by the Second Plenary Session of the 14th CPC Central Committee and the First Session of the Eighth People's Congress, and under the direct leadership of the party Central Committee and the State Council and the positive efforts of various departments, the examination and approval of the "three-designation" program, a program for various ministries, committees, organs directly under the central authorities, working organs, and bureaus of various ministries and committees in charge of national affairs to designate their functions, internal organs, and establishment sizes, have been completed in the first half of the year. At present, various departments have started to operate one after another in line with the designated functions and organs.

Li Guixian said: The initial practice of this period shows that the current organizational reform has played a positive role in strengthening, upholding, and perfecting the party's democratic centralism under socialist market economic conditions, in working out various major measures for economic structural reform since the Third Plenary Session of the 14th CPC Central Committee, in promoting changes in the functions of government organs, strengthening the functions of macroeconomic regulation and control, supervision, and social management, and weakening the functions of microeconomic management, in encouraging the state-owned enterprises to carry out independent management and go to the market, and in harmonizing relations between various trades, streamlining internal organization, and increasing work efficiency.

It has been learned that, in order to further implement this organizational reform program and consolidate the achievements of organizational reform, the Central Organization Committee has decided to carry out a general examination at the end of this year or beginning of next year to see how various departments are implementing the "three-designation" program. Its main purpose is to find out the situation of various departments in carrying out organization reform, affirm their achievements, sum up their experiences, and analyze their problems and find a way to solve them. At the same time, through examination and acceptance and in light of the demands of economic structural reform, some tentative ideas for intensifying the reform of the administrative management system will be put forward after analysis and study.

Referring to this examination and acceptance work, Li Guixian stressed: First, it is necessary to grasp the key points and make a serious examination of the changes in function. Second, it is necessary to further harmonize relations through active consultation. Third, it is necessary to carry out examination in accordance with the "three-designation" program and strictly control the size of organization establishment and number of leaders. Fourth, it is necessary to strengthen leadership, make painstaking efforts to do organizational work well, and effectively do a good job in self-examination and self-acceptance. Through the examination and acceptance process, all departments must effectively solve the major problems in their organizational reform and, in line with the spirit of the 14th CPC National Congress and in light of their local situation, put forth their tentative ideas for intensifying reform of the administrative management system and organizational reform in the next step.

Li Guixian said: In principle, self-examination and self-acceptance will primarily be conducted during the current examination and acceptance process. This will be combined with the spot checks and analyses made by the Central Organization Committee in some major fields. At the same time, some forums will be held separately on some special subjects and for local authorities and enterprises to discuss and listen to opinions on matters such as change of function, harmonizing relations, personnel exchange, and intensifying reform. He required leaders of various departments to attach sufficient importance to this work, make an overall arrangement, and concentrate on it for a period of time.

Song Defu, director of the general office of the Central Organization Committee and minister of personnel, briefed the participants on the overall situation of organizational reform throughout the country. Li Shizhong, deputy director of the general office of the Central Organization Committee and deputy secretary-general of the State Council, presided over the meeting. The comrades in charge of the relevant departments were present.

Li Guixian Calls for Relief for Disaster Victims

SK1811072294 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 2017 GMT 15 Nov 94

[By reporter Liu Siyang (0491 1835 2254): "Li Guixian Calls for Doing a Good Job in the Work of Sending Relief to Disaster Victims To Guarantee Their Living During This Winter and Next Spring"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing 15 Nov (XINHUA)—State Councillor Li Guixian stressed today that this winter and next spring will be difficult for the disaster victims. Consequently, making good arrangements for the living conditions of the masses in the disaster areas and poverty-stricken areas is very important.

The Ministry of Civil Affairs, the Office for Supporting the Poor Areas of the State Council, and other departments, held a national telephone conference today to sum up work achievements and commend those who have made outstanding contributions in collecting clothes and quilts and making arrangements for the living conditions of masses in the disaster areas, during which Li Guixian gave a speech. He said: Food is a matter of prime importance in the people's life. It is necessary to exert strenuous efforts to guarantee grain supply for the living conditions of the disaster victims and the masses in the poverty-stricken areas. First, we should realistically guarantee the sources of grain and ensure that the masses can buy good quality food grains at a reasonable price and of a suitable variety; second, we should guarantee that subsidies for the price difference of the relief grain be put in place in a timely manner and be realistically used for the disaster victims. In the meantime, it is necessary to adopt all feasible measures to reduce the prices of nonstaple foods and guarantee the basic needs for the living conditions of the disaster victims and the masses in the poverty-stricken areas.

It has been learnt that due to the abnormal weather, serious natural disasters have occurred in many places in our country. According to the initial statistics of relevant departments, nearly 900 million mu of farm crops were afflicted, more than 400 million mu of farmlands suffered from serious disasters, 100 million mu yielded nothing, and nearly 170 million people suffered disasters.

Li Guixian held that: Judging from the present situation, a decisive victory has been made in relief work. Through the efforts of all sectors, the losses caused by the disasters have been reduced, production in the disaster areas has picked up, and initial arrangements have been made for the living conditions of disaster victims. We have not seen the appearance of deaths caused by hunger, the prevalence of epidemic disease, and the outflow of large numbers of disaster victims to other localities to beg for food. Furthermore, after the serious disasters, good agricultural harvests were reaped throughout the country. He also stressed: Since this year's relief work is not yet over, the difficulties which the disasters have

brought to the masses will increasingly manifest themselves along with the arrival of a severe winter. We must not treat them lightly.

In referring to the building of houses for the victims, Li Guixian called for paying close attention to housing construction in the first place and then guaranteeing the quality. He called on departments concerned to make continued efforts to resolve the issue of winter clothes and quilts for the victims and the masses in the disaster areas; organize the victims to provide for and help themselves by engaging in production locally, and prevent a great number of disaster victims from fleeing to other places; and guarantee that the masses in the disaster areas will have a happy New Year and Spring Festival.

Doje Cering, minister of civil affairs, addressed the conference. He called on civil affairs departments at all levels to conscientiously verify the disaster situation, clearly understand the real conditions of the disaster-stricken households, and formulate feasible relief plans to guarantee the living of the victims; uphold the principle of using the special funds for special purposes and using them according to priorities, and manage and make good use of the relief funds; actively organize victims to provide for and help themselves by engaging in production; extensively conduct activities on providing mutual help and relief; and strengthen leadership over relief work.

Bai Meiqing, vice minister of internal trade and director of the state grain reserve administration, gave a speech at the conference on the supply of grain for victims. Responsible persons of the relevant departments of the central authorities and of the state organs, the General Political Department of the Liberation Army, the Headquarters of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force, and various provincial, regional, and municipal people's governments attended the telephone conference.

Report on Leaders' Activities 8-16 Nov OW1711130894

[FBIS Editorial Report] PRC media monitored from 8 to 16 November carried the following reports on PRC central leadership activities. The source is noted in parentheses after each report.

Li Lanqing, Wu Bangguo Write School Inscription—International Industrial and Commercial College of Central Europe, which was jointly founded by the Shanghai Municipal Government and the European Union, was inaugurated in Shanghai on 8 November. Li Lanqing, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier, wrote an inscription for the college. Wu Bangguo, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and Secretariat, wrote the school's name plaque in calligraphic style. (Shanghai People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Nov 94)

Liu Huaqing Publishes Book on Navy—A book on China's modern Navy, authored by Liu Huaqing, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, was published recently. (Beijing Central People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2230 GMT 10 Nov 94)

Deng Xiaoping Inscribes for Martyr's Monument—Pictorial "Liu Bojian" was published by the Cultural Relics Publishing House recently. In addition to recording the life of revolutionary martyr Liu Bojian (1895-1935), it contains Deng Xiaoping's inscription (date of inscription not given) for a monument erected in commemoration of Liu Bojian. (Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0434 GMT 11 Nov 94)

Chen Jinhua Attends State Enterprise Forum—A forum on reform and development of state-owned large and medium-sized enterprises ended in Beijing on 11 November. Chen Jinhua, minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, attended the forum. (Beijing Central People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2230 GMT 11 Nov 94)

Tian Jiyun Attends Sun Yat-sen Birth Anniversary—Some 100 people gathered in Zhongshan Park in Beijing on 12 November to mark Dr. Sun Yat-sen's 128th birth anniversary. Tian Jiyun, Lei Jieqiong, Wang Guangying, Cheng Siyuan, Lu Jiaxi, Seypidin Aze, Sun Fuling, and Wan Guoquan attended the ceremony, which was chaired by Hong Xuezhai. (Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0942 GMT 12 Nov 94)

Jiang Zemin, Others Inscribe for University—Party and state leaders Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, Qiao Shi, and Li Ruihuan wrote inscriptions on the 70th anniversary of the founding of Zhongshan (Sun Yat-sen) University, which fell on 12 November. Their inscriptions read, in order: "Carry forward Mr. Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary spirit, run Zhongshan University efficiently, and make even greater contributions"; "Pool the cream of academia and build up the backbone of the four modernizations"; "Carry forward the fine school spirit initiated by Mr. Sun Yat-sen and groom skilled personnel to help rejuvenate China"; and "Do everything to rejuvenate China." (Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1634 GMT 12 Nov 94)

Peng Peiyun Attends Commendation Meeting—The National People's Congress (NPC) Internal and Judicial Affairs Committee and the State Council's Committee for Women and Children's Work jointly held a meeting in Beijing on 13 November to share experiences in enforcing the "Law on Protecting Women's Rights and Interests" and to commend units and individuals who made contributions in this regard. Peng Peiyun, state councillor and chairwoman of the State Council's Committee for Women and Children's Work, attended the meeting. (Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0632 GMT 13 Nov 94)

Li Tieying Attends Tennis Center Ceremony—A cornerstone-laying ceremony for the Shanghai International

Tennis Center was held in Shanghai on 15 November. Li Tieying, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and state councillor, attended the ceremony. (Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0832 GMT 15 Nov 94)

Zhang Zhen, Chi Haotian View Photo Exhibition—A photo exhibition featuring works by former military leaders closed at the Military Museum of the Chinese People's Revolution in Beijing on 15 November. Zhang Zhen, Chi Haotian, and Liao Hansheng viewed the exhibition. (Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1017 GMT 15 Nov 94)

Yu Yongbo Watches Theatrical Show—Yu Yongbo, member of the Central Military Commission and director of the People's Liberation Army's General Political Department, watched a stage play in Beijing on 15 November. (Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1409 GMT 15 Nov 94)

Deng Xiaoping Names Pavilion—A "Pavilion in Memory of General Deng Baoshan," whose name was written in calligraphic style by Deng Xiaoping, was inaugurated in Tianshui, Gansu Province on 15 November. (Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0820 GMT 16 Nov 94)

Jiang Zemin, Others Mourn Late Minister—Former Metallurgical Industry Minister Qi Yuanjing died of illness in Beijing on 4 November. Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, Qiao Shi, Li Ruihuan, Zhu Rongji, Hu Jintao, Rong Yiren, Tian Jiyun, Li Tieying, Zou Jiahua, Wei Jianxing, Yang Shangkun, Song Ping, Song Jian, Li Guixian, Chen Junsheng, Luo Gan, and other leaders sent condolences to his bereaved family. (Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0846 GMT 16 Nov 94)

Jiang Chunyun Attends Commendation Meeting—The National General Headquarters for Flood Prevention and Drought Control held a meeting on 16 November to commend units and individuals who rendered meritorious services in this year's flood relief operations. Jiang Chunyun, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and Secretariat, attended the meeting, which was chaired by State Councillor Chen Junsheng. Premier Li Peng and Chen Junsheng wrote inscriptions. (Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0935 GMT 16 Nov 94)

Li Peng, Liu Huaqing Inscribe for Meeting—A meeting was held recently in Fuan, Fujian Province to mark the founding of the eastern Fujian Soviet Area 60 years ago. Li Peng and Liu Huaqing wrote inscriptions for the meeting. (Beijing Central People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1030 GMT 16 Nov 94)

Zou Jiahua, Song Jian Attend Car Show—Leading Comrades Zou Jiahua and Song Jian attended a car show in Beijing on 16 November. (Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1407 GMT 16 Nov 94)

Tian Jiyun Attends National Philately Conference

OW1811041994 Beijing XINHUA in English 0344 GMT 18 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA)—The Fourth National Conference of the All-China Philately Federation (ACPF) opened yesterday in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.

Present was Tian Jiyun, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Bo Yibo and Song Renqiong, honorary chairmen of the ACPF, sent letters of congratulation to the conference.

The number of philatelists and philatelic organizations in China have been increasing remarkably. So far, the country has 40,608 philatelic federations at different levels with a total membership of 2.1 million. Magazines and journals published nationwide in this field total 200, with a combined circulation of 1.8 million copies.

Chinese philatelists have published 3,657 papers and Chinese stamps have won 30 gold medals at international exhibitions.

Teaching Materials for Deng's Works To Be Available

OW1811122894 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0540 GMT 8 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 8 Nov (XINHUA)—In order to help party, government, and Army cadres, students of party schools of various levels, and other readers to study systematically and comprehensively the three volumes of the *Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping*, the People's Publishing House will soon publish auxiliary teaching materials to the three volumes of the *Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping*. The auxiliary teaching materials are compiled by the Education Department of the Central Party School and written by some experts and scholars of the school, including Gong Yuzhi, Xing Fensi, Su Xing, Yang Chungui, and Liu Haifan.

During his more than half a century of revolutionary activities, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has integrated universal Marxist theories with the concrete practice of China's revolution and construction and with the characteristics of the era, and has inherited and developed Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. On the basis of systematically expounding Comrade Deng Xiaoping's basic theoretical views and his policy and tactical concepts, the auxiliary teaching materials, in consideration of China's current reality and tasks, emphatically explain Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics. The purpose of the auxiliary teaching materials is to help cadres and people comprehend the creation process of the theory and its rich ideological essence.

The auxiliary teaching materials stress the theoretical system, use simple words in explaining profound ideas,

and pay attention to integrating theory with practice. They represent a complete set of auxiliary teaching materials for helping people study the *Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping*.

Welfare Reform Benefits Childless Rural Elderly

HK1811104594 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 18 Nov 94 p 1

[By Liang Chao: "Welfare Reform Nets 30 Percent Rise in Elderly Aid"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Three million rural elderly people without children to care for them have benefited from a welfare programme which now provides seniors with 30 per cent more in benefits than a few years ago, according to the Civil Affairs Ministry.

The programme, introduced decades ago as a part of the State welfare system, provides childless rural retirees with support from a special foundation built with contributions from local agricultural revenue.

This marks a major turn from the days of the "iron rice bowl" welfare system, when senior citizens depended strictly on direct aid from government—what little of it there was.

The rural programme for seniors now uses market reforms to develop new means for enhancing financial resources, with new revenue generated from local business being filtered down to the childless seniors.

The ministry said the programme has followed in line with the development of the rural economy, providing childless retirees with 522 yuan (\$61) a year, up from 400 yuan a few years ago.

This is well above the 320 yuan (\$37) poverty line set by the government in its Aid-the-Poor Campaign.

In some prosperous areas, childless seniors living in the specially-provided senior citizens' homes receive more than 800 yuan (\$94) annually, according to the ministry's latest report.

That means, in these areas, the retirees average income nearly reaches that of the average worker—921 yuan (\$105) last year.

The ministry attributed the rising living standards for childless seniors to measures enabling farmers to get rich in recent years. This allows rural authorities to raise more funds for the childless seniors.

The programme, so far, has helped cover the basic needs for 3.3 million childless seniors—94.3 per cent of the national total—in food, clothing, medical care, housing and burial expenses.

More than 17 per cent of them live together in rural collective homes which annually subsidize each resident with an average of 805 yuan.

More than 70 per cent, however, choose to live in their own homes while their life necessities are provided for by the village committee, a self-management mass organization of rural residents.

The rest are supported by relatives or friends with money and daily necessities supplied by collective units in rural areas.

The welfare management network has already been expanded to China's 28,800 rural townships.

Senior homes voluntarily run by townships or villages have risen from 30,000 in number to 40,000 in the past four years, ministry statistics show.

They house 580,000 of the rural childless seniors.

To further improve their living standards, more than half of the welfare foundations have opened a sideline production or small businesses.

This brings in another 4,000 yuan (\$470) on average for each home as well as cutting the burden on local farmers.

Economic & Agricultural

Ministry Orders Curb on 'Excessive' Wage Increases

OW1711140194 Beijing XINHUA in English 1348 GMT 17 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA)—The Chinese Ministry of Finance issued an order today curbing excessive increases in the country's total wages to ensure the fulfilling of this year's state budget plan.

The ministry called upon local financial departments to enhance supervision and inspection of restructuring of the old wage system, saying that the state-issued wage-increase index should be rigorously observed.

In the newly-issued order, the ministry laid emphasis on controlling the total volume of group consumption, stating that consumption of cars and high-value consumer goods by governmental units and other administrative organs should be greatly restricted.

The ministry also said that individuals are banned from using public money to buy high-quality consumer goods.

In addition, the ministry urged governmental units at all levels to reduce expenses on various kinds of conferences and celebration activities before the coming of the new year.

By strict enforcement of the newly-issued order, an increase in the country's financial expenditures is expected to be controlled within the limits of the state budget plan, said the ministry.

Assistant Trade Minister on GATT Reentry*HK1811070594 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 45,
7 Nov 94 pp 18-19*

[By staff reporter: "All Is Ready But There Is Not an East Wind—Long Yongtu, Assistant Minister of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation, Speaks Again About Reentry to the GATT"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Long Yongtu, PRC assistant minister of foreign trade and economic cooperation, who had just returned from the China Reentry to GATT Working Group 18th Meeting, spoke frankly in Beijing at the end of October. He said that, at present, talks on China's reentry to GATT can be described in one sentence: "All is ready but there is no east wind." The "east wind" is the political sincerity of a major trading power on the other side of the Pacific.

Long Yongtu spoke frankly: At present, it is necessary for the United States to make a decision. Which is advisable, to list China as a developing country or a developed one? Which is better, to enable China, like most signatories, to become a member of the World Trade Organization as soon as possible, or to stubbornly prevent her from doing so? The so-called "better" means whether or not China's reentry to GATT is conducive to the trade of the entire world, to the long-term development of the U.S. economy, and to China's reform and opening up. In short, at present, all is ready but there is no "east wind."

China Has Always Worked Hard in Talks on GATT Reentry

Long Yongtu began by saying: Since the end of the Cold War, profound changes have been taking place in the political and economic patterns of the world. In the field of international trade and economic cooperation, there are two trends which have attracted special attention. One is that the multilateral trade system has been maintained and strengthened. This is marked by the end of the Uruguay Round of Talks and a new World Trade Organization will soon come into existence. The other is that regional economic cooperation has developed rapidly. In addition to the EU and NAFTA, the regional economic cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region has also developed vigorously and such cooperation activities are increasing. They are developing toward a higher and higher level and their contents are becoming increasingly rich.

In the past 10 years and more, China has constantly deepened the economic structural reform and has expanded and strengthened international economic ties and trade, gaining deep experience in such changes. In accordance with its own development strategy, China has persisted in opening to the outside world in all directions. In addition to making great efforts to develop bilateral economic relations and trade, China of course hopes to create a favorable and healthy international

environment for economic development through energetically taking part in the multilateral trade structure and regional economic cooperation. Therefore, China went all out to take part in the Uruguay Round of Talks from the very beginning and made contributions to concluding the talks.

Besides, in the talks on China's reentry to GATT, which began eight years ago, China has always taken a positive and cooperative attitude. At present, China is striving to complete the talks at an early date and to become a founding member of the World Trade Organization.

Long Yongtu emphatically pointed out: The eight years of talks on China's reentry to GATT have always been accompanied by the historical progress of China's economic structure reform. Only by implementing a policy of reform and opening up was it possible for China to put forward the issue of reentry to GATT and China's reentry to GATT will inevitably further promote China's opening up to the outside world and the economic structure reform.

The World Trade organization Needs the Participation of China

After stressing that China needed the world, Long Yongtu also stressed that the world needed China. He said: The conclusion of the Uruguay Round of Talks has maintained and expanded the multilateral trade structure. The implementation of various agreements from the talks will enable the world market to become more open, thus promoting the growth of international trade. However, it should be pointed out the agreements reached at the Uruguay Round of Talks are quite unbalanced. Some agreements are more beneficial to the developed countries and have not fully expressed the demands and interests of the developing countries. Besides, some unilateral actions taken by some trade powers in their own interests have caused the instability of the world trade environment to remain. It can be said that the multilateral trade structure after the Uruguay Round of Talks still has various shortcomings and is very fragile. After the establishment of the World Trade Organization, we still have to see whether or not it will be able to operate normally.

As far as China's participation in the multilateral structure is concerned, the most pressing task at present is to settle the issue of China's reentry to GATT as soon as possible. As long as China has not reentered GATT, it is out of the question to approve and implement the agreements of the Uruguay Round of Talks and much less to carry out the various obligations stated in the agreements.

Besides, the World Trade Organization also needs China's participation. Enabling China to reenter GATT and become a founding member of the World Trade Organization is the best expression in implementing the universal principles of the multilateral trade structure

and is an urgent task to enable the future World Trade Organization to give full play to its role.

Reentry to GATT and Reform of the PRC Economic Structure

Speaking about the implementation of the socialist market economy in China, Long Yongtu said: Restricted by traditional notions, we did not utter a word about the market economy over a long period.

He said: In the spring of 1992, Comrade Deng Xiaoping profoundly summed up the experience in reform and opening up to the outside world during the past decade and more, shattered the shackle that the market economy was inherent to the capitalist system, and put forward the brilliant conclusion that the market economy could also be practiced in the socialist system. This important breakthrough in knowledge enabled us to solemnly declare at a meeting of the GATT China Working Group in Geneva: The goal of the reform of the economic structure in China is to establish the socialist market economy, which, as far as its general characteristics is concerned, has no fundamental difference from the capitalist market economy. The only difference is that China's market economy is a market economy in the socialist system.

This solemn declaration evoked tremendous repercussions in GATT, a world economic and trade organization which regards the market economy as something classical.

Reentry to GATT and Dual Challenges to China

To enterprises in China, reentry to GATT means to open China's markets to the outside and to advance into the international markets. Undoubtedly, this gives rise to dual challenges to China.

Long Yongtu elaborated: Many people once put forward the doubt as to whether or not the enterprises in China, being a developing country, could stand the test of the competition in the international markets. We consulted with many delegates of signatory states from the developing countries on this question and asked them about their past experience. Although they had different experience and lessons, their basic conclusion is that the entry to GATT of any country has never caused its national industry to decline or go bankrupt. The experience of many developing countries shows that the course of entering GATT has become the "catalyst" of their economic reform and of their readjustment of the production structure. Their enterprises have become more competitive since they entered GATT.

Of course, the participation in the competition on the international markets needs certain conditions. Such competition, after all, is competition at a higher level and is more complicated, more intensive, and more relentless as compared with competition in the domestic market. However, the experience in reform and opening

up in the past 10 years and more shows that, although there is still a gap between enterprises in China and those in foreign countries, the former already possess the basic conditions for taking part in international division of work and in international competition to a greater extent and in a more extensive scope.

We are pleased to find that, faced with the situation of China's reentry to GATT, more and more enterprises in China have established the concept of the international markets and are striving to organize production and operation activities in accordance with the needs and the operation and marketing norms of the international markets. The pressure and motive force generated in the course of reentry to GATT have positively promoted the reform of the economic structure in China, particularly the internal reform of enterprises.

However, China is, after all, a developing country with a large population and a poor foundation to start with. The reform of the market economy in China has also just started. In dealing with the issue of China's reentry to GATT, the international community should look squarely at this fact and enable China to reenter GATT so that China's enterprises can better participate in international competition. The vitality of China's enterprises and economy will bring new vitality and strength to the development of the international economy and trade.

Conditions for China To Reenter GATT Are Ripe

Assistant Minister Long Yongtu also stressed: China's reentry to GATT has two layers of meaning. One is China will return to the most influential international economic and trade organization in the world. The other is the implication that in formulating at home laws and rules related to foreign trade and economic cooperation, and in implementing them, China must use as reference and follow corresponding international standards and principles.

Through efforts made in past years, China has indeed made great achievements in improving and perfecting the law system for foreign trade and economic cooperation. In particular, in May 1994, China promulgated the Foreign Trade Law, which was formulated in accordance with the principles of GATT and in light of the concrete situation in China. The law explicitly states: China implements a unified foreign trade system and maintains, according to law, a fair and free foreign trade order. In the future, we shall continue to formulate a series of laws and regulations involving foreign countries which will conform to GATT, the agreement of the Uruguay Round of Talks, and other international standards. This is needed for China to reenter GATT but, what is even more important, this is completely in keeping with our goal of building the socialist market economy.

Long Yongtu said: At present, the entire country of China, from north to south and from east to west, is

making efforts to establish the market economic structure. This is completely in keeping with GATT's purpose of "making use of market means to distribute resources and increasing fuller utilization of resources to promote economic growth and development." It is precisely in this sense that we say that, at present, conditions for China's reentry to GATT are completely ripe.

All Is Ready But There Is No East Wind

The GATT China Working Group has held 18 meetings in the past eight years. At present, most signatories have already reached a consensus, that is, the talks on China's reentry to GATT must be concluded this year and China should be enabled to become a founding member of the world trade organization. To bring a conclusion to the talks at an earlier date, China submitted to the signatories at the end of August, a package proposal including the three concession lists of agricultural products, non-agricultural products, and service trades, and made important substantive revisions to the "price named" in the Uruguay Round of Talks. It should be said that this is tremendous and the utmost effort which China, as a developing country, is capable of making at the current level of economic development. At present, China is stepping up talks with signatories on the three concession lists and the agreement on China's reentry to GATT.

Long Yongtu, head of the Chinese delegation, said that, at present, the situation in the talks on China's reentry to GATT can be described using an old Chinese saying which states: "All is ready, but there is no east wind." This "east wind" is the political sincerity of the major trade power on the other side of the Pacific. China needs the World Trade Organization and, likewise, the World Trade Organization also needs China. That China carries out the agreement of the Uruguay Round of Talks and starts implementing concessions for China's reentry to GATT at an earlier date will bring important and practical economic interests to the signatories.

It has been learned that it is possible that the GATT Working Group for China's Reentry to GATT 19th Meeting will be held at the end of November.

To this, Assistant Minister Long Yongtu said: What the talks on China's reentry to GATT needs to solve is technical and detailed problems. Although they are also difficult to solve, they are comparatively easier to solve. At present, the most difficult and most important thing is for the major signatories to make a political decision. We hope the major signatories will look at China with political foresight, take their long-term interests into consideration, and show political flexibility.

Long Yongtu said: As long as the major signatories have sufficient political sincerity, and both sides take a pragmatic attitude, the problems in the talks can be solved. The goal of China's reentry to GATT and becoming a founding member of the World Trade Organization can surely be realized.

All the Chinese people continue to wait with all sincerity.

Agriculture Minister on Utilizing Foreign Capital
OW1711154894 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1037 GMT 14 Nov 94

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Xia Jun (1115 0193) and XINHUA reporter Chao Wen (6872 2429)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 14 Nov (XINHUA)—Since the introduction of reform and opening up, China has brought in foreign capital through various channels to develop agriculture, thus promoting agricultural technology modernization. China has brought in \$7.47 billion in foreign capital for agricultural development. This information was gathered by these reporters from a national work conference on opening up the agricultural sector that opened in Beijing today.

According to Agriculture Minister Liu Jiang, an important part of the national program of opening up to the outside world is to open up the agricultural sector. This effort has played a positive role in promoting China's agricultural and rural economic development. Over the past 10 years or so, China has imported several dozen technological findings, each of which has generated returns worth more than 1 billion yuan. These include more than 100,000 strains of grain, cotton, oilseeds, aquatic products, livestock, and poultry. The process of modernizing agricultural technology has been accelerated as a result. Farm exports, which totaled \$10 billion in 1991, grew at an annual average rate of 22.1 percent to reach \$14.9 billion in 1993, accounting for 15 percent of China's total exports. The total value of products exported by village and town enterprises was 235 billion yuan. The development of an export-oriented agricultural sector has promoted rural economic restructuring and increased peasants' incomes.

Liu Jiang said: For some time to come, we should focus on the following tasks and take the following measures to advance the process of opening up the agricultural sector: Bringing in foreign capital through various channels, expanding the scope of utilizing foreign capital, and improving returns on foreign capital utilization. When importing advanced foreign agricultural technology and other intellectual products, we should pay attention to absorbing, assimilating, and improving on them.

Liu Jiang said: Coastal areas should give priority to developing high value-added and high-technology industries and products that earn large amounts of foreign exchange; inland areas should take advantage of local resources and abundant manpower to expedite resource-processing and labor-intensive industries; and border areas should vigorously develop border trade, further improve the investment climate, and optimize external conditions for opening up the agricultural sector.

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Policy Official on Property Rights Transactions

HK1711081494 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
11 Nov 94 p A5

[Dispatch by staff reporter Yang Fan (2799 1581):
"China Will Not Sell Controlling Rights of Important
Enterprises"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 10 Nov (WEN WEI PO)—Xie Cichang, head of the Policy and Regulations Department of the National Administration of State Property of China, disclosed here today that it is hoped the "Interim Procedures Governing Transaction of Property Rights of State-Owned Enterprises" will be enacted next year at the earliest. He said that agencies dealing with property rights transactions must not be established everywhere; for the time being they should be set up only at the provincial level and in certain cities at the prefectural level, but not in any other localities. Referring to transactions involving the property rights of important enterprises in some important trades, Xie said the controlling interests of such enterprises must not be sold.

Xie Cichang made this statement at the 1994 China high-level symposium on company mergers and property rights transactions which currently is being held in Beijing.

He said that the State Council recently set out two instructions on property rights transactions: 1) Property rights transaction agencies must suspend operations; and 2) Procedures governing transactions involving the property rights of state-owned enterprises should be formulated as soon as possible. These instructions were formulated to deal with the case that many local authorities, departments, and property rights transaction agencies all had rushed into this kind of transaction in the previous period.

He said: This year, the National Administration of State Property has submitted two sets of regulations to the State Council for legislation procedures. These regulations are: the "Interim Procedures Governing Transaction of Property Rights of State-Owned Enterprises" and the "Procedures Governing Registration of Property Rights of State-Owned Enterprises." The latter are to be promulgated within the year, while the former are going to be put on the agenda very soon. Xie said that two days later, he would be visiting some localities, together with officials from the Bureau of Legislative Affairs of the State Council, to conduct a survey regarding these latter procedures, which are expected to be enacted next year.

Xie said all that the existing property rights transaction agencies will have to register anew, and undergo examination and approval procedures after the "Procedures Governing Registration of Property Rights of State-Owned Enterprises" are promulgated. He noted that state-owned enterprises' property rights should be sold on a selective basis, and this type of selling is totally

different from privatization. In the process of examination and approval of this type of transaction, more relaxed criteria will be applied to small enterprises, while stricter requirements will be set on medium-sized and large enterprises. When important enterprises in some important trades (such as the defense industry) conclude property rights transactions with foreign businessmen, never should they sell their controlling interest.

Xie Cichang disclosed that a breakthrough has been made recently, with the State Council's approval, regarding the distribution of net income derived from selling of property rights of state-owned enterprises. He said the net income is divided into two categories: The first is the net income derived from the selling by parent enterprises of their subsidiary enterprises, including those run with direct investment by the parent company, and those under the control of investment organizations or operating companies authorized by the state as agents of the investors. This type of net income should go to the parent enterprise. The second category is the net income derived from the selling of enterprises managed by government organs, which should be collected by state property administrations and financial organs, then turned over to the state treasury. By the way, if the net income derived from the selling of an enterprise is to be reinvested in another project, then such income, with the approval of the government, can be put directly into that investment project without being turned over to the state treasury, but this kind of fund allocation must be listed in the budget.

Official 'Optimistic' on 1995 Inflation Trend

HK1711151594 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 44,
31 Oct 94 p 14

[By Su Ning (5685 1337), deputy chief of Macroeconomic Research Section under State Council Research Office: "I Am More Optimistic About Control Over Inflation in 1995"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Some people forecast that inflation will run at about 15 percent next year. Their view seems to be excessively pessimistic.

Let us do a general analysis first. Purchasing prices for agricultural and sideline products were raised by a big margin this year, supply of a number of essential capital goods exceeds demand, a number of key national projects will be completed in succession, and foreign exchange reserve continue to increase. All of these will play an active role in containing price rises.

Again, the price index released by the government is usually a figure drawn from comparing prices in this period with the same period last year. Instead of showing recent price changes, it reflects changes 12 months away (referred to as a similitude ratio [tong bi 0681 3024] in economics). If we look at the "chain ratio" [huan bi 3883 3024] (which compares present prices with those of the previous month or the previous year), however, we will

come to understand that the inflation rate is not high. For instance, prices increased by 21 percent in July, but only increased by 0.5 percent over June in terms of the chain ratio. Consequently, the growth rate for the whole year is only 6.2 percent [as published]. This can also be illustrated by price increases in the 1989-1990 period. In 1989, the inflation rate was 17.8 percent, and it dropped to 2.1 percent in 1990. Some people were unable to make head or tail of it. In fact, although prices climbed rapidly in 1989, the monthly chain ratio was not high.

In addition, macroscopically, factors leading to inflation in China fall into two categories, one being related to economic growth while the other is agricultural problems and price adjustments, which has nothing to do with economic growth. If we make an overall analysis of the economic situation in the 15 years following the introduction of reform and opening up, we will find that the economic growth rate exceeded 10 percent in seven years and that the economic growth rate was 12.3 percent on average. Economic growth has a lagging impact upon inflation and usually the greatest impact comes from economic growth in the previous year. An analysis of price increases in the seven lag years shows the inflation rate for the seven years was 11.2 percent on average. This figure reflects a well-accepted economic law: the more rapidly the economy grows, the higher the inflation rate. This also demonstrates that price rises in China basically go hand in hand with economic growth.

I estimate that the inflation rate will be kept at about 10 percent next year.

Economist on Foreign Purchases of State Assets

*OW1711164794 Beijing XINHUA in English 1544
GMT 17 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Fuzhou, November 17 (XINHUA)—A leading Chinese economist said here today it is wrong to oppose the purchase of assets and shares of state-owned enterprises by foreign firms as a privatization measure.

Addressing a symposium that opened in Shishi in Fujian Province today, Sun Shanqing, director of the State Council Development Research Center, said it is inappropriate to negate the use of foreign funds to upgrade existing state-run companies just because a few such companies have sought short-term interests in cooperating with overseas firms, resulting in a loss of state-owned assets.

"Major state-owned enterprises are now encountering some difficulties and problems," he told the Symposium on the Development of Major State-Owned Enterprises and the Establishment of a Modern Enterprise System.

But such enterprises remain a backbone of China's expanding economy because they constitute a principal source of state revenues and bear the responsibility for stabilizing prices of basic products, he noted.

"The fundamental way to help these enterprises overcome difficulties lies in deepening the reforms," he said.

Sun said that, "Meanwhile, we must see to it that state-owned companies become independent commodity producers arranging production according to market demand."

Practice of the reform and opening up over the past 10 or more years indicates that the introduction of foreign funds has become a major source of funding for China's economic growth, and an important factor for promoting technological progress in China, he said.

He added that the use of foreign funds by state-run firms to upgrade themselves can help solve money shortages in China, and also bring in sophisticated technology and managerial expertise.

The economist expressed the belief that the practice will also help expand the state sector of the economy and invigorate major state-run companies as well.

During the three-day symposium, delegates from across China will discuss such issues as the introduction of a modern enterprise system, a social security system in major state-owned businesses, and the use of foreign funds by such businesses to upgrade themselves.

Private Enterprises 'New Force' in Autonomous Regions

*OW181115594 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745
GMT 18 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nanning, November 18 (XINHUA)—Private enterprises have become a new force for economic development in China's five autonomous regions.

By the first half of this year 1.6 million private enterprises with a total of 2.3 million employees had been set up in the Guangxi Zhuang, Xinjiang Uygur, Ningxia Hui, Tibet and Inner Mongolia autonomous regions, according to papers released at a joint meeting which opened here today, attended by directors of industry and commerce administrations of various autonomous regions.

Statistics show that 80 percent of the private enterprises are engaged in the service industry.

The mushrooming of private enterprises has stimulated local economic development, thus, promoting the pace of eliminating poverty in these regions.

Further, the development of these enterprises has helped the local governments settle the unemployment problems in the regions.

In Guangxi, for example, 32,000 unemployed urban residents and 64,000 surplus workers in the rural areas have found employment in private enterprises.

Officials attending the meeting attributed the success to the financial and preferential policy support of the local governments.

The local governments have also paid more attention to the development of markets, having built more than 6,000 markets of various kinds.

Prudence Urged in 'Accelerating' Development

OW1711154794 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0336 GMT 7 Nov 94

[By XINHUA reporter Li Dadong (7812 1129 2639): "Letter From a Reporter: Be Prudent in Using Small Capital To Do Big Businesses"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Urumqi, 7 Nov (XINHUA)—Since the implementation of the state's strategy for accelerating the development of the central and western regions, people of all nationalities in China's remote frontier backward areas have worked hard to develop the rural economy and set up village and township enterprises, whipping up an unprecedented high tide and scoring heartening results in casting off poverty and achieving prosperity. However, during a recent news-gathering assignment in Xinjiang and other provinces and regions, this reporter had a glimpse of some localities' impetuosity as reflected in impractical actions, overanxiousness to carry out big projects at the expense of small ones, and efforts to seek an unrealistic growth rate.

The impetuosity is manifested mainly in the following phenomena:

—"Concentrating resources to carry out big projects." Some localities should have assisted the development of small and medium-sized enterprises and individual and private enterprises utilizing local resources to produce marketable products. However, looking down on such enterprises as "small-scale fun wrestling," they spent their extremely limited funds in carrying out big projects, some of which were even larger than local state enterprises in scale. Moreover, a fairly large portion of the projects were not assured of completion. As they failed to use the funds they had raised to successfully complete projects, these localities had done foolish things.

—Rejecting what is near at hand and seeking what is far away; or disliking the "indigenous" and liking the "exotic." Over the years, underdeveloped regions failed to produce famous-brand products having indigenous features. One of the reasons lay in their negligence of the advantage of abundant unique resources nearby. For example, in Xinjiang people would rather drink Jianlibao [a popular health drink] from Guangdong and coconut juice from Hainan, and wear shoes made in Shanghai and Sichuan; than make a determined effort to develop a number of quality products through intensive processing of the region's world-renowned superior farm and sideline products

and mineral ores, such as melons, fruits, cotton, wool, leather, jade, and gold. Instead, they diverted massive funds and resources to carrying out big projects, for which the region had neither the raw materials nor technology. Consequently, the results were often contrary to people's expectations. They not only failed to develop "competitive" products and "newly rising industries" but also wasted their resources.

—Blindly seeking speed and exaggerating efficiency in predictions. A few functional departments oversimplified procedures for project preparation and approval. As a result, quite a few projects were launched in haste without going through serious market surveys and verifications in resources, energy, transportation, and cost. A city raised 20 million yuan in recent years to set up 29 "key" village and township enterprises. More than half of them were later shut down because they turned out impractical products.

—"High starting point, high-grade products." A number of projects, which should have utilized local manpower and material resources and general applied technology for small-scale production, could not yield expected returns and became a heap of scrap iron because, despite repeated instruction and training, workers could not operate the imported expensive and complicated production lines. Some localities spent as much as 1 million yuan in building a village fair trade market; or built several-story buildings and paved cement grounds instead of simply using what was available. A township in the Tarim Basin spent more than 2 million yuan building a livestock trading market where animal sheds were prettier than city workers' living quarters. However, the golden cage could not attract birds. Herdsmen were accustomed to open-air or home trading. Hence, the livestock market has stood empty for a long time.

—"Better to have more loans." The mentality of depending on loans generally exists in backward areas. In some localities leaders habitually blamed the shortage of funds on various problems; they even simplified "development" as a process of asking for money from higher authorities to spend it locally. They borrowed money endlessly and put it in some deficit-ridden enterprises that should have been closed or transferred to other lines of production long ago, thus gradually entering a vicious cycle of borrowing more money and becoming poorer. In addition, there were projects which were built with loans. Even though they turned out good economic results, they did not repay loans as soon as possible. Instead, more funds were loaned to expand their production scale. As a result, some village and township enterprises which had several or more than 10 million yuan investments, became deficit-ridden.

Remote frontier backward areas are still weak in their economic strength and capability to withstand risks; therefore, they cannot endure any big twists and turns. In

developing village and township enterprises, they should earnestly draw the coastal and hinterland regions' experiences in recent years and integrate the spirit of exerting every muscle with the scientific approach of seeking truth from facts and doing things within the limit of capabilities, proceeding steadily, step by step, and in an orderly manner; and guarding against blindly using "small capital" to do "big business."

Consumer Goods Sales Rise 37.4 Percent in Oct

OW1711160294 Beijing XINHUA in English 1441
GMT 17 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA)—China witnessed a sharp increase in retail sales of consumer goods in October, the Beijing-based MARKET NEWS reported.

The total volume of retail sales, the paper said, reached 144.4 billion yuan, a rise of 37.4 percent over the same period of last year, and 3.4 percent higher than that of September.

Most of east China's cities and provinces, where the local economies have prospered, gained a higher increase in sales than other inland provinces.

The sales in China's rural areas, however, rose faster than those in urban areas, with 37.09 billion yuan in sales being registered in October, 39.6 percent higher than the same period last year, according to the paper.

The paper attributed the boom in the rural consumer goods market to the rise in farmers' income, since the government raised the purchase price of farm products in October as well as farmers having sold more grain and cotton.

Household electrical appliances are also welcomed by Chinese consumers, especially refrigerators, color TV sets, washing machines, bicycles, cameras, and minor household electrical appliances.

Cashmere, woolens, and knitwear are best sellers in October's garment market. The sales volume of cashmere increased over 50 percent in Beijing, Shanghai, and such provinces as Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Hunan, and Qinghai.

Chain Stores Developing in China

OW1811033694 Beijing XINHUA in English 0321
GMT 18 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA)—Chain stores have spread fast throughout China as commercial services are becoming modernized.

At a seminar on the development of chain stores held here, an official from the Ministry of Internal Trade said that China now has more than 100 chain store companies, with 1,000 stores. The annual business volume of the chain stores reaches 3 billion yuan-worth.

He noted that most of the chain stores are located in large cities and coastal cities which are enjoying a comparatively rapid economic growth rate, such as Beijing, Shanghai, Xiamen in Fujian Province and Guangzhou in Guangdong Province.

The chain store business at the moment mainly covers sectors such as state-owned commercial departments and service industries.

Some chain stores were formed from the amalgamation of old companies and commercial networks, such as the Xifu chain stores in Beijing and the Meijia chain stores in Dongguan, Guangdong Province.

Others were set up attached to some large group corporations, such as the Xinya chain stores in Shanghai, attached to the Xinya Group Corporation.

Foreign companies have also set up a batch of chain stores in China.

The country started to try out the chain store system only a few years ago, when it designated 40 commercial enterprises in 15 cities to experiment with the system.

Commentator Urges Progress in Town Enterprises

HK1811085694 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
15 Nov 94 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Try To Do Still Better After Having Achieved a Fair Degree of Success—Congratulations on the Successful Convening of the National Meeting on Commending Township and Town Enterprises"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Our country has made great achievements in 15 years' of reform and opening up, among which the great success in township and town enterprises is eye-catching. Yesterday the Ministry of Agriculture called a meeting in Beijing to solemnly commend the exploits of 10 Chinese township and town enterprises, 100 outstanding township and town entrepreneurs nationwide, 890 township and town entrepreneurs nationwide, 190 advanced collectives and 661 outstanding personnel from the nationwide supply and marketing system of township and town enterprises, and Jiangsu Province—the province with the best performance among other parts of the country in the development of township and town enterprises. This is not only an important demonstration of the achievements of township and town enterprises, but also indicates that after 15 years' of reform and opening up, township and town enterprises in our country are moving to a new stage.

The total output value of township and town enterprises in our country in 1993 accounted for 71 percent of the total rural social product and 36 percent of the total national social product; the industrial output value created accounted for 47 percent of the total national industrial output value; and the foreign currency earned

through export accounted for 45 percent of that earned by the whole country. Township and town enterprises absorbed more than 8.4 million people from the redundant rural labor force, used over 80 billion yuan of funds for subsidizing and building agriculture, and turned over a total of 405.9 billion yuan in taxes to the state. As is proved by experience, the development of township and town enterprises has not only found a way of solving our country's rural, agricultural, and peasant problems, but has also made outstanding contributions to realizing state industrialization, enhancing our country's comprehensive national strength, and promoting social progress and political stability.

Township and town enterprises would not have made such achievements without the guidance of a series of reform and opening-up principles and policies formulated by the party Central Committee and the State Council, without the close attention paid by and the leadership of party and government leaders at all levels, without the zealous concern and support of relevant departments and of people in all walks of life, and without the arduous efforts made by vast numbers of peasants, particularly hundreds of millions of cadres and staff and workers of township and town enterprises. Township and town entrepreneurs, such talents in township and town enterprises as those responsible for supply and marketing, management, technology, and finance, and advanced township and town enterprises and areas have played a supporting, leading, and exemplary role, served as a great driving force, and made special and great historical contributions which can never be disclaimed.

We hope that the comrades and collectives commended will cherish their honor, be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, live up to people's expectations, take on the heavy responsibilities entrusted by history during the new period, make still further progress, always stand in the forefront of reform, development, and improvement, and promote highly efficient, sustained, rapid, and healthy development of township and town enterprises.

At present, township and town enterprises in our country have entered a new historical stage of development and improvement, those in the east have generally begun to upgrade their industries and products, while those in the central and western regions have accelerated the pace of development. Township and town enterprises are adopting a new stance to strive for fulfilling the second-step strategic objective of our country's national economy.

We should notice that under the new situation, we are confronted with many difficulties and problems, but there are also many favorable conditions and development opportunities. As long as we have a clear understanding of the situation with a high sense of historic responsibility and a high sense of the urgency of the times, face up to difficulties, seize the opportunities, and

unswervingly persevere in speeding up development and making improvements, we can definitely achieve more good results and hit new highs and make new and greater contributions to the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Foreign Investors' 'Strong Interest' in TV Market

OW1811025494 Beijing XINHUA in English 0241
GMT 18 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Shanghai, November 18 (XINHUA)—Overseas television stations and manufacturers are showing strong interest in the TV program market in China, which has a population of some 1.2 billion.

An international TV program fair here saw the conclusion of 84 contracts on importing overseas TV programs.

The programs, totalling 767 hours, include TV series, documentaries and cartoon programs.

At present, China has more than 500 registered TV stations and 915 cable TV stations.

Many overseas companies are paying attention to establishing long-run, mutually beneficial co-operative relations with their Chinese counterparts.

According to Simon W. M. Yu, director in charge of international sales of ESPN Asia Ltd, his company is offering international sports programs to China and co-operating with a number of cable TV stations in opening sports channels while introducing Chinese sports programs overseas.

He revealed that his company plans to co-operate with Chinese departments of physical culture and sports in holding a large-scale international sports event next year.

CAAC, U.S. Aviation Group Cooperate in Tibet

OW1711083994 Beijing XINHUA in English 0754
GMT 17 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA)—The Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) is cooperating with the Boeing Company of the United States in opening Boeing-757 services at the Bamda Airport, the Tibet Autonomous Region.

A CAAC official said that experts of the Boeing Company succeeded in flying a Boeing-757 plane on a trial basis and landing it at the rebuilt Bamda Airport in Qamdo County at an altitude of 4,334 meters above sea level, the highest airport in the world, last month.

However, the official date for the opening of regular air service has not yet been settled because of high altitude.

The official noted that the experts have collected data about the meteorological, topographical and runway conditions and the plane's mechanical reaction and operational procedures and brought them home for analysis and study.

At present, the CAAC is also working on the data, training pilots in line with the requirements of the American side.

The Bamda Airport was built by the Chinese air force in 1970 and abandoned very soon.

The central government has invested 250 million yuan in reconstructing the airport in a bid to improve the transport conditions in this area.

Commentary on CAAC Punishing Aviation Agents

OW1811110094 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0739 GMT 7 Nov 94

[Commentary by reporter Sun Jie (1327 2638): "A Move Beneficial to the Nation and the People"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 7 Nov (XINHUA)—The Civil Aviation Administration of China [CAAC] announced in Beijing recently that a number of aviation agents were involved in illegal practices. Many people call this "a move beneficial to the nation and the people."

The aviation agents run enterprises, other than aviation enterprises themselves, which are engaged in marketing aviation enterprises' services and cargo delivery business. Strolling in many cities, we can see all kinds of signs such as "Ticket Agent" and "Aviation Service." In 1987 there were less than 100 aviation agents nationwide, now there are more than 1,200 such agents.

The rapid expansion of the civil aviation agent business makes things convenient for the enormous number of passengers and consumers. However, there are some agents involved in malpractices that harm the nation and passengers. Individual agents issue fraudulent freight documents and appropriate cargo owners' capital while providing agent services. For example, China Air Service Limited issued 41 copies of fraudulent freight documents and illegally earned nearly 1.23 million yuan from March to September 1991. Some agents, for their own benefit, utilize computers to make "pseudo" reservations. As a result, tickets are not available to passengers and there are vacancies on planes, thereby causing great losses to our country. Other agents collect service charges when selling tickets. Still others sell tickets, which are in great demand, to "ticket scalpers" and allow them to sell the tickets at higher prices to passengers who need tickets urgently.

With the various problems cropping up in aviation agent business activities in mind, the CAAC has punished 49 aviation agents and companies since it rectified the aviation agent market in April.

The CAAC has also punished some foreign airlines' agents in Beijing when their illegal practices were verified. The Beijing offices of Singapore Airlines and Scandinavian Airlines System were punished heavily this time. This shows the CAAC's determination to rectify

aviation agent business activities. In recent years, China's potential aviation market has attracted more and more foreign airlines either to begin flying to China or to set up offices in China. The CAAC's relevant personnel emphasized that China welcomes cooperation with other countries' aviation industries; however, organs of foreign airlines should abide by China's relevant regulations on civil aviation.

The CAAC has decided to continue rectifying the civil aviation agent industry. People hope that through rectification, China's aviation agent market will take a favorable turn to create a fine social environment for the development of the civil aviation industry.

Hydroelectric Resources on Yangtze River Tapped

OW1711140894 Beijing XINHUA in English 0824 GMT 17 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Wuhan, November 17 (XINHUA)—China has stepped up its efforts to tap the rich hydroelectric resources on Chang Jiang River, the country's longest.

According to Luo Zehua, deputy chief engineer of the Planning Bureau under the China Jiang River Water-Control Committee, the country will build in the near future 12 large hydroelectric production bases on its rivers with rich hydroelectric resources and fair natural conditions, seven of which will be constructed on the Yangtze.

The Yangtze, with a drop of 5,800 m from its source to its mouth, runs through Qinghai, Sichuan, Yunnan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangxi, Anhui and Jiangsu provinces and eventually empty into the sea at Shanghai.

The river pours 1,000 billion cu m of water into the sea each year and has hydroelectric reserves of 268 million kw, accounting for 40 percent of the country's total hydroelectric reserves.

So far, the country has built 23,000 power stations on the yangtze, with an aggregated generating capacity of 10 million kw.

Luo said that the number of hydro power stations with a generating capacity of 250,000 kw each will total 102 and these hydro power stations will generate 802 billion kwh of electricity a year when they are all completed. At present, the exploitation of water resources is concentrated on the middle reaches of the Yangtze.

The biggest hydropower station on the Chang Jiang will be the Three Gorges Water Control Dam which will start official construction this month.

According to earlier reports, the gigantic water control dam, which will be built at the three gorges on the middle reaches of the Yangtze, will take 17 years to finish. When completed, it will become the world's second largest water control dam.

Luo added that before 2000, most of the 41 hydropower stations with a generating capacity of one million kw each on the Chang Jiang will have been completed.

According to him, two large water control dams at Xiluodu and Xiangjiaba on the upper reaches of the Yangtze, each with a generating capacity of 10 million kw, will start preparatory work by the turn of the century.

Water Supply, Drainage Facilities Expanded

OW1711170994 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624
GMT 17 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA)—China has been expanding its urban water supply and drainage facilities since 1980, CHINA ENVIRONMENT JOURNAL recently quoted an official from the Ministry of Construction as saying.

Last year water supplied by the urban water supply system reached 192 million cubic meters, and 29.95 billion yuan so far have been used on its construction, according to the Beijing-based paper.

The drainage systems have been built in China's 570 cities, with over 31 billion cubic meters of sewage being drained off last year and 20 percent being disposed of.

In a bid to serve the fast growing economy and urbanization, the government launched preferential policies and made every effort to raise funds for construction of urban water supplies and drainage facilities.

By the end of last year water pipes stretched 148,000 kilometers to supply water for 240 million urban dwellers.

At present, however, Chinese residents find a shortage of about 28.8 million cubic meters of water for their daily use due to the rapid growth of the economy and pollution of water near cities.

The water shortage has in turn affected economic development and residents' lives, said the paper.

Now departments concerned are preparing blueprints for the development of the urban water supply system in the Ninth Five-Year Plan (1996-2000), while focusing on protecting and making rational use of water resources.

Program To Reduce Rural Industrial Waste

OW1711080894 Beijing XINHUA in English 0647
GMT 17 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA)—A program on minimizing the discharge of industrial waste by China's rural enterprises has been in operation nationwide.

The program, aiming to reduce industrial pollution by rural enterprises through strengthening management and promoting technical upgrading, was launched by the State Bureau of Environmental Protection with assistance from the World Bank.

The total output value of China's rural industry has now almost reached 2,000 billion yuan. It has employed more than 90 million workers.

Due to limited production scale and lack of technical force, such enterprises have discharged an excessive amount of industrial waste which caused air, water and soil pollution.

A total 17 rural factories in Qingdao and Yantai of east China's Shandong Province, Wujing and Wuxi in Jiangsu Province, were designated to pilot pollution control measures under the program.

Major pollution sources have been traced in 13 trades including chemicals, fertilizers, building materials and paper-making.

In the Taihu Chemical Plant, for example, the waste water discharge dropped by two thirds since the program was carried out.

Architects To Be Registered by International Standards

OW1811122094 Beijing XINHUA in English 1004
GMT 18 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA)—China will register its architects in accordance with international practice, according to Ye Rutang, vice minister of construction, said here today.

He said that official nationwide examinations will be held next year to select architects of international standard.

He said this at a working conference on construction which opened today.

The vice minister said that a pilot test has already been held and experts from foreign countries were invited to observe the examination.

The system of registering architects will help raise the quality of construction projects.

Ministry To Carry Out 'Green Card' Computer Network

OW181115394 Beijing XINHUA in English 0811
GMT 18 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA)—China's Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications will carry out a computer network system, today's FINANCIAL TIMES reported.

The new computer system is called the "green card project" owing to the green color used by China's posts and telecommunications sector.

The project aims to connect the state commercial computer network with 10,000 computer systems by the year 2000, according to the ministry.

The computer systems belong to 10,000 postal savings banks in some 500 cities across the country.

Of those banks, about 2,300 systems in 50 key cities will be joined in the network by the year 1996. With the credit cards, customers can deposit or draw cash at any (?link) in the network at the time.

It is reported that Guangdong and Hainan provinces, and Beijing, Shanghai and Dalian cities have been selected to try out the system.

East Region

Overseas Investment in Fujian Increasing

OW1711165794 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612
GMT 17 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Fuzhou, November 17 (XINHUA)—Overseas investment in the mountainous inland areas in east China's Fujian Province has increased rapidly in the first nine months of this year.

Foreign funds used in the province reached a total of 2.7 billion U.S. dollars in the first nine months of this year, up 27 percent over the same period of 1993.

Most of the investment was poured into the mountainous inland areas, especially the three prefectures of Sanming, Longyan and Nanping.

Sanming's overseas investment increased by 147 percent, using a total of 260 million U.S. dollars. Longyan took second place with an 81 percent increase with investment volume reaching 700 million U.S. dollars. Nanping city ranked third with 57 percent.

Analysts said that what attracted foreign funds in the inland areas is the huge resource potential. The three prefectures are all rich in minerals, and in forest and water resources.

Moreover, the inland areas have improved their infrastructural facilities and upgraded their investment environment. Preferential policies of the coast cities have also been extended to these areas, while some labor-intensive projects involving simple techniques have been shifted to the inland areas.

Fujian To Handle Complaints From Foreign-Funded Firms

OW1711141194 Beijing XINHUA in English 0907
GMT 17 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Fuzhou, November 17 (XINHUA)—Fujian, a coastal province in east China, has decided to set up a coordination center for handling complaints from foreign-funded enterprises.

The center will coordinate cooperation among government departments in this respect, work out concrete measures, accept complaints from Sino-foreign joint ventures and provide consultancy services.

It will accept and handle disputes in this respect, and issue written reports after settlement.

The complainant can bring disputes directly to the center or ask it for help.

The coordination center should act strictly in accordance with relevant state and provincial laws, respect the facts and settle the disputes in an impartial way.

Fuzhou Rules on Unauthorized Satellite Reception

HK1811065694 Fuzhou Fujian People's Radio Network
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Yesterday the Fuzhou Intermediate People's Court made a first ruling on a lawsuit lodged by the Fuzhou operational office of the provincial electric company demanding administrative punishments on the provincial Radio and Television Department, the provincial Public Security Department, and the provincial State Security Department. The court justified the three departments' previous punishment on the operational office.

On 21 September 1993, to promote the sales of satellite reception equipment, the Fuzhou operational office of the provincial electric company, without the approval of the relevant department, installed satellite reception facilities for television programs from outside the country. In accordance with the relevant clauses in the Management Method promulgated by the Ministry of Radio, Film, and Television, the Ministry of Public Security, and the Ministry of State Security on satellite ground reception facilities and relaying foreign television programs, the provincial Radio and Television Department, the provincial Public Security Department, and the provincial State Security Department imposed a fine of 15,000 yuan on the Fuzhou operational office, which rejected the penalty. Claiming that the three departments had wrongly applied the legal provisions, it lodged a lawsuit with the Fuzhou City Intermediate People's Court demanding administrative punishments on the three departments.

In its first ruling, the Fuzhou City Intermediate People's Court pointed out that the three departments had good grounds for making their decision to punish the operational office, that they had correctly applied the legal provisions, and that the way they handled the case was not inappropriate.

Navigation Channel in Fujian Passes Examination

OW1711124694 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749
GMT 17 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Fuzhou, November 17 (XINHUA)—A newly completed navigation channel in Fujian Province, fronting the Taiwan Straits and capable of accommodating 100,000-dwt [deadweight ton] ships, has passed appraisal by experts.

The channel in Meizhou Bay is 29.5 km long and 200 meters wide. There are a dozen navigation aids, including beacons said to be the largest and most advanced in China.

The total investment in the project, including dredging, installation of navigation aids and construction of a navigation station was 20.7 million yuan (about 2.43 million U.S. dollars). The construction began September 30, 1991 and was completed in May 1994.

'Talent Mobility Law' Introduced in Jiangsu*HK1811120494 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1002 GMT 16 Nov 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 16 Nov (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—China's first talent mobility law—the Jiangsu Provincial Provisional Regulations on Talent Mobility Administration—was recently introduced in Jiangsu.

According to the regulations, personnel taking up special posts and engaging in jobs related to state secrets and important technological and business secrets and personnel whose contract or agreement terms have not yet expired cannot leave office and move to other jobs without authorization. However, for those personnel who fulfill the requirements and ask for a move, their units will be subject to administrative, economic, or even criminal penalties if they create difficulties for the move.

In order to safeguard the interests of units, the regulations stipulate that six types of talent must seek the approval of their departments in charge before they can move. They are: Major technical and business backbone of key construction projects, of key scientific research projects, and of key enterprises and institutions at and above the county level, functionaries of special professions and special duties who will bring heavy losses to their former units after leaving office, and personnel whose appointment contract or agreement terms have not expired.

Jiangsu Light Industrial Output Reverses Trend*OW1711164394 Beijing XINHUA in English 1338 GMT 17 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nanjing, November 17 (XINHUA)—The light industrial output of east China's Jiangsu Province in the third quarter rose 21 percent to 10.9 billion yuan (1.25 billion U.S. Dollars), reversing a deficit of 34.45 million yuan in the first three months of this year.

Statistics show that 95.18 percent of the products sold out during the July-September period, 1.04 percentage points higher than in the same period in 1993 and 5.23 percentage points higher than in the first quarter of this year.

Jiangsu's light industry enterprises have had a host of problems ranging from fund shortages and sluggish markets to enterprises' inability to promptly adapt to new reform measures and macro-control policies unveiled by the central government earlier this year.

To find a solution, the enterprises have launched a campaign over several months to pursue a management of scale and an export-oriented economy and to accelerate the development of pillar industries and brand-name products, a provincial official said, adding that the efforts proved immediately successful.

From January to September, the province's light industrial enterprises earned a total of 1.637 billion yuan in gross profits, making the growth rate for the period two percentage points higher than for the first six months.

The enterprises' net profits grew 16.4 percent in the first nine months, according to statistics.

Jiangsu's Lianyungang Boosts Export Orientation*OW1811123094 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 18 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lianyungang, November 18 (XINHUA)—This city in east China's Jiangsu Province has lost no time in boosting its export-oriented economy.

In 1990, when the Lianyungang-Lanzhou-Urumqi railway joined the railway running through the Commonwealth of Independent States, Lianyungang began to publicize itself as the eastern terminal of the new trans-Eurasian continental bridge.

One of China's 14 open coastal cities, Lianyungang has built 25 berths, including 18 able to accommodate ships of 10,000 dwt [deadweight tons] and a container wharf.

The port has an annual handling capacity of 19.55 million tons, and has trade relations with 273 ports in 130 countries and regions.

At present, the city has 858 foreign-funded enterprises, which generated an industrial output value totalling 640 million yuan last year.

Jiangxi Sees Growth in Agricultural Production*OW1711171094 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 17 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nanchang, November 17 (XINHUA)—East China's Jiangxi Province has seen an overall increase in its agricultural production despite major flooding during the summer.

The provincial government estimates that the total grain output of the whole province may reach 16 billion kg this year, with cotton output reaching a record 4 million dan (200 million kg), 1 million higher than last year's.

The total value of township enterprises' production has topped 100 billion yuan so far this year. Annual per capita income for farmers may top 1,130 yuan, 260 yuan more than that of last year, making it the largest increase over the past decade.

In June and July this year, the province was hit by major flooding, causing damage to more than 80 percent of the province. More than 10 million people were hit by flooding, with hundreds of thousands of hectares of farmland flooded, and nearly 5,000 factories and mines forced to stop production.

Southern Jiangxi Developing Fruit Production Base

OW1511133294 Beijing XINHUA in English 0919
GMT 15 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nanchang, November 15 (XINHUA)—The southern part of east China's Jiangxi Province is developing into a key fruit production base.

Its 53,000 ha [hectare] of newly-opened tangerine orchards are expected to turn out more than 200,000 tons of fruit this year.

Most of it will be sold to coastal areas.

Southern Jiangxi, consisting of 18 counties and cities, covers one fourth of the province's total territory. Bordering on Guangdong and Fujian Provinces, the area has an annual average temperature of 19 degrees centigrade, which is suitable for fruit cultivation.

Since the mid-1980's farmers in this area have rearranged their production structure to expand orchards rather than farmland.

At present, the area's orchards have a combined area of 80,000 ha.

The area turned out 113,000 tons of oranges and tangerines last year, and the output is expected to be double this year.

Shandong Secretary Addresses Forum

SK1811021894 Jinan Shandong People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Mayors and commissioners across the province held discussions in Jinan on the afternoon of 17 November on the work of guaranteeing a balance between revenue and expenditure in the province this year and of making arrangements for next year's plans.

Zhao Zhihao, Li Chunting, Zhang Ruifeng, and Wang Jiangong attended the forum to listen to their opinions.

At the forum, (Mo Zhenkui), commissioner of Dezhou Administrative Office, (Wang Shuguang), commissioner of Liaocheng Administrative Office, (Shi Lijun), mayor of Laiwu city, Wang Dahai, mayor of Weifang city, Wu Longjiang, mayor of Weihai city, and Qin Jiahao, deputy mayor of Qingdao city, gave speeches respectively. They said that the provincial party committee and government have held this meeting at the right time. All the issues studied at the forum are badly needed to be resolved at present.

At the forum, mayors and commissioners gave brief reports on the present economic development situation of their own cities and prefectures and the actual difficulties facing them, introduced their work ideas for next year, proposed many constructive views, and pledged that they would do a good job in grasping all fields of

work during the last one-and-a-half months of this year and exert utmost efforts to guarantee a balance between this year's revenues and expenditures.

Zhao Zhihao addressed the forum. He said: Through this forum, all participants have reached a common understanding of the province's current situation, have confidence and methods for overcoming difficulties, and their methods for solving the current issues and the ideas for arranging for next year's work are clear.

Zhao Zhihao set the demands on the current work and on next year's plans. He said: We should make the best use of our time to make advance arrangements and preparations for our work. Party committees and governments at all levels should implement the responsibility system and implement it with strenuous efforts; all provincial-level departments should give all-out support to the work of cities and prefectures and work in coordination. It is necessary to make arrangements for next year's national economic plan in the principle of seeking truth from facts and act according to our ability. Economic work should focus on efficiency, and all production should be guided by the market. We must not blindly compete with each other in the rate of economic development, and we should dedicate our time on doing practical work.

Shandong Secretary Speaks at Anniversary

SK1811054194 Jinan Shandong People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The Shandong Provincial Academy of Sciences held a ceremonious rally to mark the 15th anniversary of its founding on the morning of 17 November.

Zhao Zhihao, secretary of the provincial party committee and provincial governor, Chen Jianguo, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and vice governor, Miao Fenglin, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, and Tian Jian, vice chairman of the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, attended the celebration rally.

Over the past 15 years, the provincial academy of sciences has unceasingly deepened reform of the science and technology system, mobilized the enthusiasm of the broad masses of scientific and technical workers, achieved a great number of major scientific and technological achievements of domestic and international advanced level, and made noticeable contributions to promoting our province's economic development and modernization construction. During recent years, the Academy of Sciences took markets as its guidance, gradually formed a benign cycle of developing scientific research, carrying out both production and operation, creating income, reinvesting in the academy with the money it earned, and succeeded in strengthening scientific and technological strength as well as economic strength.

Comrade Zhao Zhihao fully affirmed the achievements and experiences of the provincial academy of sciences gained during the past 15 years. He pointed out: To invigorate Shandong with science and education, we must attach prime importance to invigorating scientific and educational undertakings. The whole society and all trades and professions must respect science and trained personnel, actively support the development of scientific and educational undertakings, seize the opportune moment of our province's industrial structural readjustment, successfully organize efforts to tackle scientific and technological problems, strive to achieve more achievements in high science and technology, translate these achievements into direct and practical productive forces as quickly as possible, and cultivate a great number of outstanding professionals who have both ability and political integrity. He expressed hope that the provincial academy of sciences will become a first-grade scientific research organ of the country and make new and important contributions to realizing the three-step grand objective proposed by the provincial party committee and government.

Shanghai To Allow Foreign Banks To Open

HK1711153594 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese
14 Nov 94 p 16

["Special dispatch" by Kan Ku (1626 6253): "Shanghai Allows Foreign Financial Organizations To Set Up Branches, Plans To Build International Financial Center in Stages"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Shanghai, 13 Nov—Dai Xianglong, vice governor of the People's Bank of China, said in Shanghai that the central bank would give major support to Shanghai to attract foreign financial institutions in order to help the city become an international financial center by the beginning of the 21st century. He also suggested that Shanghai could achieve this ambitious aim in three stages.

At a seminar in Shanghai, Dai said that the state has located the central bank's foreign exchange center and open market operations floor in Shanghai and that there are more than 110 foreign financial institutions in the city. In addition, Shanghai's stock market has developed rapidly, trading volume is likely to reach 1.5 trillion yuan this year, and total lending will likely amount to 150 billion yuan. All of these have created the basic conditions for Shanghai to become a financial center.

Dai thinks the building of Shanghai into an international financial center can be carried out in three stages. The first stage is to spend three to five years to bring the trading volume, structure, and management of Shanghai's financial markets up to international standards so that it can first become a domestic financial center. The second stage is to build it up into a financial center of the Asia Pacific region, and the third stage is to turn it into an international financial center.

Dai pointed out that to achieve this aim, Shanghai should gradually turn its specialized banks into urban banks which serve large-scale enterprises in the cities. It should also set up a number of cooperative banks in the cities and should try and set up a cooperative bank in Shanghai early next year. The city should also set up a number of new commercial banks with their headquarters in Shanghai to serve small and medium-sized enterprises and private businesses. When conditions are ripe, it should also set up regional and national banks headquartered in Shanghai. In addition, the city should set up regional insurance companies. Dai revealed that Shanghai is presently preparing to set up two new insurance companies as well as a Sino-foreign joint investment fund. He said that the central bank will give priority to supporting Shanghai in attracting branches of foreign banks and creating conditions to open up yuan business to foreign banks.

Regarding the securities business, Dai said a study needs to be conducted into how securities companies obtain their capital so that they will not obtain funding from the central bank or the commercial banks. He said that in order to develop capital markets, short-term finance companies may be set up to arrange funds in renminbi, foreign currency, and commercial papers, and their scope of business in the country could be expanded.

Yan Mingfu, Li Zemin Attend Zhejiang Meeting

OW1711050894 Hangzhou Zhejiang People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 13 Nov 94

[By reporter Lu Ying; from the "Provincial News Hookup" program]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The 14th Zhejiang provincial civil affairs meeting hosted by the provincial government opened in Hangzhou today. The purpose of the meeting was to implement the guidelines of the Fourth Plenary Session of the 14th CPC Committee Central Committee and the guidelines of the 14th National Civil Affairs Conference; sum up major achievements and basic experience gained from civil-affairs work conducted by the province in the past five years; and examine and establish guiding thoughts and objectives for civil-affairs work in the next five years.

Provincial party, government, and military leaders Li Zemin, Chai Songyue, Liu Xirong, Xu Xingguan, Zhang Kejian, and Wang Changgui attended the meeting. Yan Mingfu, vice minister of civil affairs, made a special trip to congratulate and address the meeting. Chai Songyue, provincial party committee deputy secretary and vice governor, presided over the meeting.

Li Zemin spoke at the meeting. He said: Since the beginning of reform and opening up, particularly over the past five years, our province has used Comrade Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics as a guiding principle in its civil affairs. It has emancipated minds and deepened reform, scored

significant successes in all aspects, and made active contributions to economic and social development; to strengthening national-defense construction; and to preserving basic stability and stability in rural areas and society. The provincial party committee and government are satisfied with the achievements.

Li Zemin said: Reform, opening up, and socialist modernization have now entered a new phase of development. Our province's civil-affairs work must closely revolve around the central task of economic development. In particular, it should help bring moderate prosperity to rural areas at an earlier date.

Li Zemin made a few demands on civil-affairs work conducted in the province. He said: Party committees and governments at all levels should proceed from the overall interest of reform, development, and stability to fully comprehend the significance of civil-affairs work and earnestly strengthen their leadership. Civil affairs departments at all levels should continue to emancipate their minds, work hard in a pioneering and enterprising spirit, and strive to make a breakthrough in civil-affairs work in the province. We should greatly augment the ranks of civil-affairs cadres, and fully enhance the functions of civil affairs departments.

At the meeting, Vice Minister Yan Mingfu said: The Ministry of Civil Affairs is very satisfied with Zhejiang's civil-affairs work, which it believes reflects a strong awareness of reform, and has developed rapidly. He hoped that in future, Zhejiang would seriously implement the guidelines of the national and provincial civil affairs meetings in its civil-affairs work, and strive hard to achieve results by implementing the guidelines. He also hoped the province's civil-affairs work would be centered around the party's central task, bring into play the mechanism of social stability, and emphasize social-security work, particularly that concerning disaster and emergency relief and old-age social insurance in rural areas. He said the province should strengthen construction of grass-roots civil-affairs organizations and augment the ranks of grass-roots civil-affairs cadres, and further deepen all types of civil-affairs reform. [passage omitted]

Zhejiang: U.S.-Funded Petrochemical Project Begins

OW181115194 Beijing XINHUA in English 0820
GMT 18 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Ningbo, November 18 (XINHUA)—The construction of a petrochemicals project, funded solely by the concord petrochemicals group of the U.S., opened today in this open coastal city in Zhejiang Province.

The Ningbo Concord Petrochemical Project in the Beilun Industrial Zone is scheduled to become a modern petrochemicals industry town with a combination of refining, chemical fibers, textiles and fine chemicals.

With a total investment of 5.87 billion U.S. dollars, the project includes more than 30 foreign economic and technical cooperation items involving the fields of transportation, energy, infrastructure, chemicals, metallurgy, machinery and electrical appliances, textiles, real estate and tourism facilities.

Xie Jianbang, deputy mayor of the city, said that these projects are of great importance for Ningbo's economic development into a modern international port city.

So far, the city has approved the establishment of 2,500 foreign-funded enterprises.

Zhejiang Lists Projects for Foreign Cooperation

OW1811122794 Beijing XINHUA in English 0850
GMT 18 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Ningbo, November 18 (XINHUA)—This open coastal city in Zhejiang Province began to list its projects for foreign cooperation today.

Included are a cross-sea bridge linking the city with Shanghai, scheduled to cost 1.7 billion U.S. dollars, and petrochemical, energy and textile projects with a total investment of 1.8 billion U.S. dollars.

Upon completion, the bridge will help shorten the distance between Ningbo and Shanghai from the present 440 km to 204 km.

And when the other projects go into operation they will pave the way for Ningbo to develop into one of China's key production bases for energy and raw materials, which are in short supply in the Chang Jiang River delta.

Tomorrow will see Ningbo start to build a large paper-making project to produce 300,000 tons of white paper-board annually.

The project will be built by four companies from Singapore, Hong Kong, Ningbo and Beijing, respectively. The total investment will be 3.7 billion yuan, and it is expected to go into production in 1996.

So far, Ningbo has set up the Zhenhai Petrochemical Corporation, the Zhenhai Power Plant and the first stage of the Beilun Power Plant.

Central-South Region

Guangdong Policies To Attract Hong Kong Business

OW1611134094 Beijing XINHUA in English 1012
GMT 16 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Shenzhen, November 16 (XINHUA)—The Futian Free Trade Zone in this, the country's first special economic zone, in south China's Guangdong Province, has worked out new policies to enhance business contacts with Hong Kong.

According to the policies, the zone will open a special route leading to Hong Kong, and it will issue relevant special "Futian- Hong Kong" automobile license plates, together with building a large parking area for Hong Kong automobiles.

With simpler formalities, all overseas goods, except for those banned by the state, will be given better access to the zone.

People and vehicles from Shenzhen City can go to the free trade zone only with credentials and magnetic cards issued by the zone's management department. However, goods from the zone destined for the city have to go through customs checks.

Guangzhou Keeps 'Strong Momentum' in Export Growth

OW1711110094 Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 17 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Guangzhou, November 17 (XINHUA)—Guangzhou, capital of south China's Guangdong Province, has kept a strong momentum in the growth of its exports since the beginning of this year.

According to official statistics, exports during the January- October period were worth 3.7 billion U.S. dollars, an increase of 58 percent compared with last year's comparative figure.

The export volume for this year is expected to surpass four billion U.S. dollars, said local trade officials.

According to them, this provincial capital has been trying hard to open up markets in Latin America, the Middle East, the Commonwealth of Independent States, Eastern Europe and Southeast Asia while continuing to expand existing markets in Hong Kong, Macao, Europe and the United States.

The efforts have begun to pay off. Guangzhou exports over 240 kinds of locally-made commodities to more than 140 countries and regions.

The officials added that the city has also made efforts to improve the structure of its export commodities, and manufactured industrial products, machinery and electrical products are making up an increasingly larger proportion of the city's total exports.

Growth Trend in Guangdong's Industrial Production

HK1811120094 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in English 0943 GMT 18 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Guangzhou, November 18 (CNS)—According to statistical data issued by the provincial statistical bureau of Guangdong recently, industrial production and sales value of the province in October grew rapidly. What's worth noting is the fast growth speed of township-run industrial enterprises and foreign-funded firms.

In October industrial enterprises of the province completed a gross product of RMB [renminbi] 49.814 billion and a sales value of RMB 47.797 billion. Both figures increased respectively by 3.3 percent and 2.5 percent over September. By the end of October, the province had accumulatively completed RMB 430.051 billion gross industrial product and RMB 407.299 billion sales value. The two figures grew by 24.5 percent and 23.2 percent respectively over the same period of last year. The rate of production against sales was accumulatively 94.71 percent, registering the best performance of this year.

Industrial product of the province grew quickly mainly due to a rapid rise in export. Up till October, the province saw an accumulative export value of RMB 129.015 billion, an increase of 35.8 percent over the same period of last year and accounting for 39 percent of all newly increased production value. Accumulative output increased by 39.2 percent over the corresponding period of last year to reach RMB 113.92 billion. Especially township and village-run enterprises and foreign-funded firms had higher growth owing to their higher adaptability. Up till October, township and village-run enterprises had accumulatively completed a gross product of RMB 54.33 billion, an increase of 44 percent over the same period of last year, while foreign-funded firms had accumulatively finished a gross product of RMB 147.395 billion, a 34.1 percent growth over the corresponding period of last year.

Guangdong Attracts More Foreign Funds

OW1711164894 Beijing XINHUA in English 1608 GMT 17 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Guangzhou, November 17 (XINHUA)—Overseas investment in Guangzhou, one of China's window cities opening onto the outside world, from January to September soared to an 86 percent increase this year over the same period last year.

According to local officials, this capital of south China's Guangdong Province has attracted a total of 1.75 billion U.S. dollars in foreign funds over the first nine months, with 2,298 contracts signed.

The total value of goods for export from foreign-funded enterprises in this city has reached 1.77 billion U.S. dollars, up more than 70 percent, they said.

Businessmen from Western developed countries such as the U.S.A, Britain, Germany, France and Italy and a large number of multinational corporations have shown great interest in investing in this city, especially in its service industries such as sports, advertising, and consultancy services.

Meanwhile, the scale and quality of projects in the sectors of manufacturing, transportation, electricity, real estate and tourism have recorded a marked rise, with each foreign businessman investing an average 5.5 million U.S. dollars, a ten percent rise over the same period a year earlier, they said.

Guangdong Develops High-Tech Industries

OW1711140794 Beijing XINHUA in English 0910
GMT 17 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Guangzhou, November 17 (XINHUA)—In the past two years south China's Guangdong Province has strengthened research and development in its high-tech industries, and set up a batch of high-tech-oriented companies.

In the 1980s Guangdong enjoyed a comparatively high economic growth rate, due to preferential policies and its favorable geographical conditions.

But as the reform and opening up policies became adopted all across China in the 1990s, other provinces and districts also witnessed rapid economic development and began to challenge Guangdong.

To keep its leading position, the province set the policy of developing high-tech industries.

An industrial belt with six state-level high-tech development zones as the backbone, and covering eight cities and six counties in the province has been set up in the Pearl River Delta.

In 1993 the output value of these high-tech industries reached 25 billion yuan, up 75 percent over the previous year. Meanwhile, the sale of high-tech research findings in the technology market earned one billion yuan, an increase of 56 percent over 1992.

To ensure the smooth development of high-tech industries, the local governments have worked out programs for pilot reform of technological organizations.

Further, the provincial government is paying special attention to the construction of information services. Technology and talent markets, and information companies of various kinds have been set up in the province.

Guangdong Meeting on Developing Mountain Areas

HK1811045194 Guangzhou Guangdong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 0400 GMT 14 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Guangdong ninth meeting on the work concerning mountainous areas opened in Guangzhou this morning. Xie Fei, member of the CPC Central Committee's Political Bureau and secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the meeting. Governor Zhu Senlin made an important speech. The main theme of the meeting was to discuss and arrange the work of developing a high quality, high yield, and highly efficient agriculture in mountainous areas.

After summing up Guangdong's great achievements in carrying out the three-high agriculture in mountainous areas, Zhu Senlin set targets and requirements on developing such agriculture in the future. He pointed out: The greatest superiority of mountainous areas is that they

have extensive mountain ranges, a variety of products, water resources, and tourism resources. After the urbanization of the Zhu Jiang delta, these resources of mountainous areas will become even more valuable.

Zhu Senlin continued: It is possible that Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, Southeast Asia, and the Asia-Pacific region will strengthen agricultural cooperation with Guangdong. Therefore, Guangdong's three-high agricultural production bases will possibly become new investment favorites for foreign investors. He added: Guangdong is equipped with the necessary conditions for comprehensively developing the three-high agriculture. Although Guangdong's agriculture is facing all sorts of challenges and tests and it is difficult to develop the three-high agriculture in mountainous areas, we will definitely be able to blaze a new trail in developing the three-high agriculture in Guangdong as long as we hold firm to the orientation of reform. [passage omitted]

Guangdong Urban Residents Move to Rural Areas

HK1811093894 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in English 0817 GMT 18 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Guangzhou, November 18 (CNS)—As rural economy develops rapidly in Guangdong Province, large number of urban residents go to work in rural areas.

According to statistics provided by relevant department, more than 400,000 urban residents have now settled in the countryside and worked in township and village enterprises in recent years. Regarding the Pearl River Delta as wonderland, some city dwellers even got there "through the back door". Some far-sighted professionals have also left cities for good and move to the Delta countryside.

The new settlers can enjoy following privileges:

1. To get a lot for building private house;
2. To obtain a considerable sum of dividend at the end of the year;
3. To enjoy old age pension upon retirement, which is far higher than state-set standard;
4. As facilities and educational quality of many village-run schools are better than public schools, children of villagers can enter kindergarten, primary and middle schools free of charge. In addition, some generous scholarships are given to those being admitted to universities.
5. Free medical care.

All these privileges are great attractions to urban dweller.

Guangdong Blueprints Pearl River Delta Development

OW1711160194 Beijing XINHUA in English 1351
GMT 17 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Guangzhou, November 17 (XINHUA)—The Guangdong Provincial Government

has decided to set up the Pearl River Delta Economic Zone to pilot in export-oriented economic growth.

The zone consists of Guangzhou, the provincial capital, Shenzhen and Zhuhai Special Economic Zones, Dongguan, Zhongshan, Foshan and Jiangmen cities and parts of Huizhou and Zhaoqing cities.

It covers 41,596 square kilometers and has a population of 20.56 million, accounting for 31.2 percent and 23.4 percent of the province's total.

The Pearl River Delta has developed by leaps and bounds since the 1980s.

Last year the gross domestic product (GDP) of the delta amounted to 226.5 billion yuan, accounting for 70.2 percent of the province's total and averaging 3,160 U.S. dollars per capita, approaching the standard of the Republic of Korea.

A provincial official noted that although the economic strength and economic increase speed of the Pearl River Delta are close to the Republic of Korea and it has formed a competent industrial setup, the delta still has much room for improvement. Included are irrational industrial distribution and social division.

To boost the economy in this delta, the provincial government has set up a leading group headed by top provincial officials.

According to plan, the economic zone will increase its GDP by 16 percent yearly to 530 billion yuan in year 2000, and then by eight percent annually to 1,150 billion yuan in year 2010.

At present, the delta is encouraged to improve its transport facilities and environment, upgrade its products, and boost new and high-tech industry and service trade.

Guangdong Adopts Measures To Protect Wildlife

OW1711124094 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710
GMT 17 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Guangzhou, November 17 (XINHUA)—South China's Guangdong Province has introduced a hunting license system and other measures in a way to protect its diminishing wildlife.

Officials with the Guangdong Provincial Association for Wildlife Protection explained that the move was taken to prevent ~~wildlife~~ killing of wildlife.

Natives of Guangdong and neighboring Hong Kong have a liking for fresh wildlife on their dinner table. In the meantime, more and more people are going in hunting for amusement.

Under the hunting license system, which was put into force on October 1, hunters will be allowed to hunt only those wild animals which are not under state protection

and they should first apply for hunting licenses from forestry departments responsible for the issue of hunting licenses.

The license system also rules that hunters must also get licenses for purchasing guns and ammunitions from relevant departments and buy guns and ammunitions in designated shops.

Guangdong To Improve Agricultural Output

OW1711170494 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618
GMT 17 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Guangzhou, November 17 (XINHUA)—Wealthy Guangdong Province in south China has endeavored to develop high-quality, high-yield, high-efficiency agriculture (three-highs) in recent years, according to provincial authorities.

Through such efforts, the province has set up over 5,000 farming and raising bases aimed at achieving the "three-highs", the authorities said.

To date, cultivation of fine-quality rice accounts for over 60 percent of the province's total grain-growing acreage, and fine breeds of livestock and poultry amount to more than half the total raised.

The improvement in agricultural development has enabled the province to sell over 70 percent of its farm produce in markets and over the past two years, while exports of agricultural products earned the province over two billion U.S. dollars each year.

Recently the provincial government has worked out a blueprint for the "three-highs" development. Under the plan, the Pearl River Delta is designated for the establishment of a number of modern urban production and processing bases for farm and sideline products.

The Chaozhou and Shantou plain will be mainly devoted to the growing of fine-grade fruits, vegetables, and tea, and the breeding of aquatic products and sea fishing.

The northern and western parts of Guangdong will mainly be involved in the growing of sugar cane, tobacco, tea and fruit and afforestation.

The hilly land in the eastern and northeastern parts of the province will mainly undertake fruit production, cultivation of rare plants, and the development of wildlife resources.

The southwestern part will mainly engage in growing sugar cane and the growing of other tropical and subtropical varieties.

The province will accelerate the development of science and technology and the deepening of reforms in the economic structure in order to support agricultural development, the authorities said.

Hainan State Security Cracks Tapping Cases

HK1811044894 Haikou Hainan People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Recently Hainan state security institutions cracked several cases of illegally using tapping equipment in Wenchang, Haikou, and Changjiang. In accordance with the PRC State Security Law, Hainan state security institutions confiscated the tapping equipment and punished the relevant users.

A person in charge of the security office of the provincial State Security Department pointed out: Civilian tapping activities violate State Security Law. Individuals or organizations illegally using tapping devices are apt to be taken advantage of by lawbreakers for pilfering state secrets for organizations and institutions outside the country, thus causing serious harm to state security. The tapping of economic information disturbs the government's economic order. The tapping of others' privacy infringes on their personal rights, will cause tension in people's relations, and is detrimental to social stability. To preserve state security and social stability, no organization or individual is allowed to illegally use tapping devices. State security institutions must inspect and handle such cases.

Henan Holds Meeting on Economic Operation

HK1811071094 Zhengzhou Henan People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] At a provincial meeting on the coordination of economic operation sponsored by the provincial government yesterday, Vice Governor Yu Jiahua pointed out: In its economic work, the province should focus on conscientiously implementing an open policy so as to improve economic returns, to make a success of industrial production, to expedite the adjustment of the secondary and tertiary industries, and to fulfill all economic tasks for this year. In the last four months, Henan has registered a rapid industrial growth, its financial and monetary situation has been stable, and its economic operation has been basically normal. In the second half of this year, its industrial economic results have improved, there has been an abundant supply of commodities, the market is booming, foreign trade and exports have grown by a wide margin, and investments in fixed assets have been higher than the country's average [percentage indistinct]. But Henan is facing many problems that should not be overlooked. For example, enterprises' economic results are not ideal and the credit scale for industrial funding has been reduced. [passage omitted]

Yu Jiahua continued: Focusing on improving economic results, we must make efforts to achieve a more effective capital turnover, to increase revenues, and to enhance our productivity and marketing rate. [passage omitted] Vice Governor Yu Jiahua urged all localities and enterprises to speed up the adjustments of their industrial structure and product variety, to develop fast-selling

products, to strengthen coordinated service, and to organize production well. [passage omitted]

Hubei Governor on Controlling Price Hikes

HK1811045494 Wuhan Hubei People's Radio Network
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 14 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] On 10 November, Governor Jia Zhijie, Vice Governor Chen Shuiwen, and leaders of the relevant provincial government departments conscientiously listened to a report made by a joint work group comprising seven departments including commodity price, industrial, grain, supply and marketing, commercial, and auditing departments on the results of their commodity price surveys in various local markets throughout the province.

The work group's conclusions after about a half month of survey is this: The excessive price hikes in the province have been put under control, but the latent factor for price increases has not been fundamentally removed. This manifests itself in a 2.6 percent decrease in retail prices in October as compared with September, and an average of 3.3 percent decrease in this year's consumer goods price index. The main reason why commodity price hikes have been curbed is that, apart from more grain and cooking oil coming to the market, the price control measures taken by the higher authorities and lower levels have yielded phased results.

According to analysis, despite the decrease in average commodity prices in October, the basic figure of the province's price increase still remains too high, the price increase rate still ranks in the country's forefront, and price hike pressure still exists.

After listening to the report, Jia Zhijie said: For the present, commodity price control should focus on grain prices. The most urgent task is to resolutely take effective measures to reduce excessively high grain prices so that the general level of market prices will drop. He emphatically pointed out: Controlling price hikes is a long-term arduous task. All levels of governments and departments must unify their understanding, coordinate their actions, and have full confidence in controlling prices while being aware of the seriousness of price hikes. The situation in October suggests that as long as we are practical, have a unanimous understanding, and take effective measures, the government can control price hikes.

Hubei Cancels 43 Overseas-Funded Enterprise Licenses

OW1811033594 Beijing XINHUA in English 0304
GMT 18 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Wuhan, November 18 (XINHUA)—Central China's Hubei Province has canceled the licenses of 43 overseas-funded enterprises.

It is learned that among these enterprises, some had not engaged in any production or other business activities

within three to five years after they obtained their business licenses. Some had not paid the funds they had contracted to supply contracts within the time limit. In addition, some changed their locations without permission.

Analysts said that the reason for enterprises not beginning production was that the investors had misread the market. Thus, their products had been "killed" before they were born.

There were even some overseas investors who came to China empty-handed. Their initial intention was to borrow money in China to set up so-called joint ventures.

The provincial foreign economic and trade commission and the industrial and commercial bureau closely supervise overseas-funded enterprises and follow their progress from the very beginning. They canceled the licenses in accordance with the relevant state regulations, officials from the bureau said.

Hubei Meeting Discusses People's Congress Work

HK1811054694 Wuhan Hubei People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 11 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] A three-day provincial meeting on exchanging experiences in the work concerning the People's Congress concluded in Wuchang yesterday afternoon. At the meeting, the participants exchanged their experiences in the work concerning the People's Congress over the last few years and held wide-ranging and in-depth discussions on how to carry out local work concerning the People's Congress. At the meeting, provincial CPC Secretary and provincial People's Congress Chairman Guan Guangfu made a speech entitled "Developing Our Achievements, Making Vigorous Progress, and Blazing a New Trail in Our Province's Work Concerning the People's Congress."

After confirming Hubei's results and experiences in the work concerning the People's Congress, he pointed out: To develop our province's work concerning the People's Congress to a new level and blaze a new trail in our province's work concerning the People's Congress, it is necessary to study theory, to arm our minds, to uphold party leadership, to improve the democratic appraisal system, to strengthen the supervisory mechanism, to strengthen self-improvement, and to build a strong work base. [passage omitted]

Loans To Help Build Hubei Grain Storage System

OW1711164694 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 17 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Wuhan, November 16 (XINHUA)—A large grain storage project with modern facilities will be built with the help of World Bank loans in

Wuhan, capital of central China's Hubei Province, one of China's leading grain-producers.

Construction of the Qingshan Mechanized Grain Storage Project began here Monday [14 November]. It will cost a total of 81.94 million yuan, including 5.5925 million U.S. dollars in loans from the World Bank.

The project includes a 3,000-tonnage fixed wharf, a 15,000 tonnage warehouse, and relevant facilities including bridges, railways and flyovers.

The project is one of a series of national grain flow projects to be aided by the World Bank. Most of the projects will be located in northeast China.

At least four "grain flow passages", namely, the Chang Jiang river corridor, the northeast corridor, the southwest corridor, and the Beijing central storage, covering more than 380 project sites, will be built.

Upon completion of these projects in 1998, China is expected to improve its ability of transporting and storing grains by a large amount.

One of the six project sites in the Chang Jiang river corridor, the Qingshan Project will, upon completion in 1995, function as a hub for conveying grain from producers to purchasers via the Chang Jiang river, the Beijing-Guangzhou railways and major highways across Wuhan.

An official from the Ministry of Domestic Trade said that the Qingshan Project will help carry grain to south China's Hainan and Guangdong Provinces.

Hubei Opens Meeting on Exploiting Water Areas

HK1811045094 Wuhan Hubei People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 14 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] From 11 to 13 November, the provincial party committee and government held a meeting in Guangshui City on exploiting large water areas. Provincial CPC Secretary Guan Guangfu and Deputy Secretary Hui Liangyu gave important instructions on the opening of the meeting. Wang Shengtie, member of the provincial party committee's Standing Committee and vice governor, attended and addressed the meeting.

The meeting pointed out: In its aquatic industry, Hubei must have a clear target of endeavor for future development on the basis of increasing the per unit output of small water areas, so that it can further develop the range and quality of larger water areas and rank first in the country in terms of per capita output. [passage omitted]

Since the introduction of reform and opening up, Hubei has registered sustained, rapid, and healthy development in the aquatic industry. This year the province's aquatic breeding acreage has amounted to 7.5 million mu, its

aquatic products will total 1.2 million metric tons, and its fishery output value will top 6 billion yuan. [passage omitted]

After listening to a feedback report by the provincial Aquatic Bureau on aquatic industrial production prior to the meeting, Comrades Guan Guangfu and Hui Liangyu made the following observations: In the last few years, the province's aquatic industry has developed favorably, effectively, and lawfully. We hope people on the aquatic industrial front would make further progress, adjust the aquatic industrial structure in the course making contributions to stabilizing commodity prices, and move toward an optimized, high yield structure and toward a coordinated process of production, marketing, and processing. From now on, we must switch our main efforts toward the exploitation of large water areas so as to scale to new heights in the exploitation of large water areas. [passage omitted]

Seminar on Developing Chang Jiang Opens in Hunan

HK1811071994 Changsha Hunan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] In Yueyang City yesterday, the State Council Development Research Center and the provincial people's government jointly held a seminar on developing and opening the Chang Jiang. Present at the seminar were: Sun Shangqing, director general of the Development Research Center; Deng Hongxun, its deputy director general; provincial CPC Secretary Wang Maolin; Deputy Secretary Chu Bo; and Wang Keying, member of the provincial party committee's Standing Committee and executive vice governor.

The main topics of the seminar were to expedite the development and opening of the Chang Jiang basin; to raise new ideas for economic development; and to put forward policies and suggestions.

At the meeting, Director General Sun made a speech on expediting the development and opening of the Chang Jiang basin by making breakthroughs in two points. He pointed out: The development and opening of the Chang Jiang basin should proceed with a new strategy requiring not only the central authorities' powerful support in human, financial, and material resources as well as policies, but also a unanimous understanding and action on the part of local governments along the river.

Director General Sun continued: The development of the Chang Jiang basin should focus on comprehensiveness, namely comprehensively developing it, comprehensively harnessing it, and comprehensively utilizing it, to achieve the best comprehensive results.

Executive Vice Governor Wang Keying briefed the seminar on Hunan's current economic situation and the province's ideas on taking part in developing and opening the Chang Jiang basin. [passage omitted]

This seminar will conclude on 14 November.

XINHUA Correction to Official Expelled for Bribery

OW1411131194

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service supplies the following correction to the item headlined "Hubei Finance Official Expelled From CPC for Bribery," published in the 8 November China DAILY REPORT, page 85:

Page 86, column one, ultimate paragraph, sentence 4 make read: ...of the hotel. Zeng Fanyan kept 102,500 yuan of the illicit money for himself and let others divide up the remaining 77,500 yuan. In September of... (omitting specific reference to hotel manager Yang and his share of the money)

Southwest Region

Gyaincain Norbu on Education in Tibet

OW1711124294 Lhasa XIZANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Oct 94 pp 1, 4

[Speech by Gyaincain Norbu, chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Government, at the Fifth Regional Meeting on Education on 26 October: "Make Earnest Efforts in Implementing the 'Program' and Strive To Usher In a New Situation in the Region's Education Work"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Fifth Regional Meeting on Education convened by the Autonomous Regional CPC Committee and Government is an important meeting held at a crucial moment of the region's economic development. The central tasks of this conference are to conscientiously implement the "Program for China's Educational Reform and Development," and, under the guidance of the Third Forum on Work in Tibet, study and find solutions to the major problems in the region's educational reform and development. I fully agree with the important speech Comrade Chen Kuiyuan just made and it is hoped that localities and departments will carry it out with earnest efforts.

1. The Situation and Tasks of Education Work in Tibet

Over the past few years, Tibet has steadily intensified reform of the education structure and made great strides in education development, laying a fair foundation. A socialist education structure rich in local and ethnic characteristics has been, for the most part, established and enrollment in schools of all kinds and at all levels has reached 280,000. The ranks of teachers have been expanding, the quality of teachers has improved, school facilities have improved considerably, and the overall educational conditions have improved. Rejuvenating Tibet by applying scientific and technological advances and promoting education, a policy that enjoys the support of all quarters, is producing increasing results. Since the Fourth Regional Education Conference in particular,

the regional party committee and people's government laid down the tasks of, by the end of the century, bringing a middle school to every county, bringing a primary school to every township, and raising the school-age children's enrollment or attendance rate to 80 percent. This goal of developing primary education has received an eager response from party and government departments at all levels and society at large. The policy of "running and managing schools at different levels" has aroused the initiative of all sectors for running schools. In the past 2 years, 503 primary schools were set up by villages and towns and 20 new middle schools were established. Educational administrative departments have stepped up administration, coordination, supervision, and service, thereby ensuring the implementation of the party and state's education principles and policies. Ethics education has been intensified in schools and the vast number of youngsters and children are devoting themselves to their studies and they are growing up healthily. The situation of education reform and development is excellent in Tibet and the progress is remarkable.

But we should also be aware that educational reform and development in our region are still not fully meeting the needs of the new situation and tasks. Localities differ in their understanding of the strategic importance of giving priority to expanding education. Each locality carries out its educational policy in its own way and some localities are far from achieving the expected goal. From the viewpoint of maintaining long-term peace and stability, schools should further strengthen and improve their moral education. With a view to meeting the needs of economic and social development, we should make active efforts to readjust the educational structure, with an emphasis on cultivating professional personnel of middle school and high school levels, and promoting the quality of workers by a great margin. From the viewpoint of meeting the need of educational development, we should increase educational funds. Indeed, our region still lags far behind in carrying out the "Program for Educational Reform and Development in China."

From the high plane of a comprehensive strategy, the central authorities held the Third Forum on Work in Tibet to conduct a careful study and map out an overall plan for carrying out various tasks in Tibet. The forum clearly defined the guiding ideology, principle, policy, and goal for the work in our region until the end of this century. The forum provided us with guidance for the work in Tibet at present and in the future. In addition to creating favorable conditions for development and stability in Tibet, the forum provided us with a rare historic opportunity. The important content of carrying out the guiding spirit of the Third Forum on Work in Tibet lies in continuing to give strategic priority to educational development and doing well the work of expanding education like we promote economy. Comrade Deng Xiaoping once said: "A locality or department that pays attention to economic growth at the expense of educational endeavors will fail to focus on its major work. Any

leaders who neglect educational undertakings are near-sighted and inexperienced. Such leaders will not be able to lead the work of turning China into a modern country." Therefore, it is a tremendous task for party committees, governments, and educational administrative departments at all levels to improve, in the light of the guiding spirit of the Third Forum on Work in Tibet, the educational work in our region. At present, the fundamental tasks for educational reform and developments lies in the following five aspects:

(1) We must persist in laying a solid foundation, guarantee implementation of the most important aspect of our educational work, and strive to achieve the objective of the development of elementary education—"Every county has at least a middle school and every township at least a complete primary school with over 80 percent of children of school age going to school by the end of this century."

Focusing attention on improving elementary education is a basic requirement for raising the quality of our entire nationality and, therefore, constitutes the most important aspect of Tibet's educational development. We must strive to make it possible that every county has at least a middle school and every township at least a complete primary school with over 80 percent of children of school age going to school by the end of this century through arduous efforts. The focal point of elementary education is the implementation of the "Compulsory Education Law" and the "Procedures for the Implementation of the 'Law of the PRC on Compulsory Education' in the Tibet Autonomous Region" to guarantee the percentage of school attendance by children of school age, the percentage of such children not becoming dropouts, and the percentage of their passing exams. To this end, we must correctly handle the relationship between the running of a school in a centralized way and the running of a school in a decentralized way; step up the training of qualified teachers; conscientiously improve overall planning, rational distribution, and implementation step by step; and continue to implement and further perfect the policy on "three guarantees" in a bid to arouse the enthusiasm of peasants, herdsmen, and the masses to send their children to schools.

(2) We must readjust the structure of education and develop vocational education by making the training of professional technical personnel at the primary and intermediate levels and the improvement of the quality of laborers our main task.

Vigorously developing vocational education is an important task of educational reform and development in Tibet at present and for a certain period of time to come. It is a road that we must follow to improve the quality of a large number of laborers and train badly needed professional technical personnel at the primary and intermediate levels. It conforms with the actual conditions of economic and social development in Tibet. To develop vocational education, we must make elementary education, university and college education, polytechnic

school education, adult education, and illiteracy-obliteration education link with and promote one another. Agricultural and pastoral areas must use primary schools as the starting point for the training of vocational skills to develop education in vocational skills at the primary level and offer the training of practical skills. Vocational junior middle schools will be established at areas where conditions permit. All areas across Tibet will focus attention on offering vocational education to students after they have graduated from a junior middle school and gradually establish vocational senior middle schools or special secondary vocational schools. All the existing special secondary schools and technical schools in Tibet must play a backbone role and provide service for the development of vocational education across Tibet. We must continue to adopt various channels to run schools of various sizes in various forms and at various levels for higher education. We must persist in attaching equal importance to regular education and adult education and to education that stresses a record of formal schooling and education that does not; make education more suited to the needs of economic construction; and further improve the quality of education. We must integrate the work to obliterate illiteracy with the training of practical skills and open up various channels and adopt various forms to successfully conduct adult education and on-the-job training as best we can. To vigorously develop vocational education we must gradually institute a system that attaches equal importance to a diploma showing one's record of formal schooling and a certificate of vocational qualifications in the whole society. By the end of this century we must initially establish a system of vocational education that adopts various forms, promotes the coordinated development of various kinds of education, and is suited to the actual conditions of Tibet to enable most students graduating from primary schools who are unable to go to a school of a higher grade to receive various forms of training in agriculture, animal husbandry, and practical skills; to enable most students graduating from junior middle schools who are unable to go to a school of a higher grade to receive various forms of vocational education; and to make education serve the objective of helping the masses shake off poverty and set out on the road to a fairly comfortable life more quickly and in a better way.

(3) We must conscientiously strengthen and improve moral education in schools to bring up a new generation of builders of socialism who "have lofty ideals, moral integrity, a good education, and a strong sense of discipline."

Under the guidance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics, we must comprehensively implement the party's education policy, adhere to the socialist orientation for running a school, and strive to bring up a new generation of builders of socialism who "have lofty ideals, moral integrity, a good education, and a strong sense of discipline" from the strategic high plane of promoting economic development and overall stability. Various

schools at all levels must comprehensively fulfill the tasks set by the state for achieving the objective of moral education, draw up overall plans, carry them out step by step, and make them converge with one another. In conducting political, ideological, and moral character-shaping education, we must improve education in patriotism, socialism, collectivism, and democratic legal system and stress education in patriotism with the safeguarding of the unification of the motherland, enhancement of unity among nationalities, and the fight against splittism playing the dominant role in light of Tibet's actual conditions. We must educate students to clearly understand the political face of Dalai and his clique, as well as the essential point of our struggle against the Dalai clique; namely, it is not a matter of religious belief or autonomy, but a matter of safeguarding the unification of the motherland and opposing splittism and its nature is a struggle between us and an enemy. We must educate students to have a profound understanding that Tibet is an inalienable part of China and that the principle—"minority nationalities are inseparable from the Han nationality and vice versa"—is the foundation stone for the prosperity and powerfulness of the whole Chinese nation as well as the objective necessity for and inevitable trend of economic and social development, unity among nationalities, and their progress. We must educate students to understand what socialism is and how to build it and to foster the lofty ideal of building a socialist New Tibet that is united, prosperous, and civilized. Moral education conducted at schools must be integrated with the social practice of students, the improvement of administration over them, and the concern and guidance for their healthy growing up. Families, schools, and society must maintain close contact with one another and make concerted efforts. According to the provisions of the Constitution, no one is permitted to interfere with the educational system-related activities of the state in the name of religion.

(4) We must conscientiously enforce the "Teachers' Law" and strengthen the building of a contingent of teachers.

The kernel of strengthening the building of a contingent of teachers is to improve their political integrity and professional quality. We must conscientiously enforce the "Teachers' Law" and protect the legitimate rights and interests of teachers in accordance with the law. We must enable 80 percent of teachers to meet the requirements of their job and more than 70 percent of teachers to obtain their credentials by the year 2000. The major point of strengthening the building of a contingent of teachers is to train a group of young and middle-aged backbone teachers. We must take practical and effective measures to enable excellent young and middle-aged teachers to stand out among their peers and to build a contingent of backbone teachers who will work in this century and the next. We must adopt special policies and measures on job titles, wages, subsidies, and housing to make backbone teachers remain on their job and attract more qualified personnel. Tibet has set up an education fund to commend and give awards to excellent teachers

and offer special subsidies or awards to teachers who have made outstanding contributions. We must develop normal school education through a policy which favors this field of endeavor and encourage excellent students to take entrance examinations held by normal universities and colleges. We must adopt appropriate policies and measures to gradually increase wages for qualified teachers of schools run by the local people and gradually resolve the issue posed by qualified teachers of schools run by the local people through such channels as running special secondary schools for such teachers, "changing teachers of schools run by the local people to teachers of public schools," and so forth.

(5) We must conscientiously organize implementation of the "121" project for Tibet's educational development by the year 2000 and lay a sound foundation to greet the new century.

In our implementation of the "Program for China's Educational Reform and Development," we must persist in placing education on a strategic position that gets priority for development; make the bringing up of builders of and successors to the socialist cause our purpose; focus attention on training badly needed professional technical personnel at the primary and intermediate levels; improve elementary education at the key point; give priority to developing normal school education; continuously optimize higher education; vigorously develop vocational education and adult education; and make efforts to obliterate illiteracy among young and middle-aged people. While paying attention to successfully conducting various work for educational reform and development, we must fulfill the major tasks of the "121" project for educational development by the year 2000, namely, increase the number of undergraduates of middle and primary schools by 100,000, build 1,000 new middle and primary schools, improve key middle schools, primary schools, polytechnic schools, universities, and colleges, and establish 100 major branches of learning, obliterate illiteracy among 100,000 young and middle-aged people, build 10 new vocational schools, establish 10 counties that set an example of agriculture-science-education integration and overall planning for "three kinds of education," train 1,000 principals of middle and primary schools, train 1,000 young and middle-aged teachers as the backbone of the contingent of teachers, train 100 proficient young and middle-aged educators at the autonomous regional level, build 1,000 new housing units for backbone teachers, build 1,000 moral education-rooms at schools, and build 100 major bases for moral education by the year 2000. We must endeavor to promote Tibet's educational reform and development to a new level through the implementation of the "121" project.

2. Deepen Reform of the Administration System for Education and Strive To Increase Input Into Education

Deepening reform of the administration system for education is the key to accelerating educational development and the kernel of the task is to further define the

responsibility of the autonomous regional, prefectural, county, and township governments for them to exercise administration over elementary education.

Local governments will be required to take responsibility for implementing the administration system for education at and below the intermediate level and to separate administration at different levels. Judging from our practice in recent years, we can see that "separation of administration at different levels" has brought into play the initiative of governments at all levels to run schools and aroused the enthusiasm of the masses to show concern for and support education. Tibet has a low starting point for education, needs a large amount of input into education, has only few channels of input and limited amount of funds, is vast in territory, and achieves uneven development between different areas. Therefore, we must effectively place educational development under the overall administration by governments at all levels and further rationalize and define an administration system for education in the light of the characteristics of education at and below the intermediate level and in line with the requirement to coordinate responsibility with rights and benefits. In accordance with the laws, regulations, principles, and policies drawn up by the state on elementary education and on the basis of the basic school system, curriculum, and criteria for courses, the autonomous regional government is responsible for organizing the assessment, check, and acceptance of elementary education and for the implementation of elementary education in Tibet, including the formulation of a program for the development of elementary education, decision on a teaching plan, selection of teaching material, and revision of teaching material compiled by scholars of Tibet. In accordance with the laws, regulations, principles, and policies drawn up by the central and autonomous regional governments, prefectural and city governments shall map out an overall plan and provide guidance for the implementation of compulsory education and the development of vocational education in their respective areas. County governments are mainly responsible for organizing the implementation of compulsory education, development of vocational education, "overall planning for three kinds of education," and agriculture-science-education integration, including proper control over the use of educational funds, administration over principals and teachers of middle and primary schools as well as their transfer, guidance for education at middle and primary schools, and so forth. Township governments are responsible for fulfilling specific tasks related to compulsory education, including seeing to it that children and youngsters of school age start school on time.

With regard to higher education, according to state regulations, the running and administration of institutions of higher learning shall be gradually assumed by two levels—the central government and the provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal governments—

with the provincial-level governments playing the dominant role. The administration system for higher education in Tibet shall be implemented in accordance with the "Circular of the Tibet Autonomous Regional CPC Committee Approving and Transmitting the Tibet Autonomous Regional Education Commission's 'Opinion on Reforming and Developing Higher Education in Tibet.'" So far as we are concerned, deepening reform of the administration system within institutions of higher learning and enhancing their vigor to run a school are important tasks. It is necessary for institutions of higher learning to further meet the needs of Tibet's economic and social development by rationally readjusting their departments, special fields of study, and curriculum, widen the base of special fields of study, broaden students' horizon of knowledge, and accelerate the training of qualified, suitable personnel.

The goal of reforming the system of running a school is to establish a system under which governments play a dominant role in running schools with active participation by various circles in society. Governments shall be mainly responsible for conducting elementary education and, in particular, compulsory education; meanwhile, enterprises, institutions, and mass organizations will be encouraged to adopt various forms to run a school in accordance with the laws and policies of the state. Vocational education is urgently needed and has broad prospects. We not only must vigorously develop vocational education for students after they have graduated from primary schools and junior and senior middle schools, but must pay close attention to conducting on-the-job training among staff and workers and offering training of practical skills to peasants and herdsmen. On-the-job training for staff and workers and adult education shall depend mainly on trades and professions, enterprises and institutions, and mass organizations under the overall administration of governments which shall support them by giving them financial aid. In view of the fact that Tibet has a weak foundation for vocational education and has encountered difficulty getting it started and that social development sets a strong demand on it, special measures may also be adopted to support its development. A system under which governments play a dominant role in running colleges and universities with the active participation of society and under which all circles make concerted efforts to run colleges and universities shall be implemented.

To promote educational development, we must increase input into education. So far as the need for input into education for its development and the existing input channels in Tibet are concerned, both increasing governmental input and mobilizing all circles in society to raise funds for running schools are very important.

Increasing input by governments is the main channel for promoting educational development. After conducting a study, the autonomous regional people's government made the following decisions. First, starting from 1995,

operating expenses for education shall capture 17 percent of the total amount of the autonomous regional government's annual fiscal appropriation budget, and capital construction another 17 percent. The percentage shall be gradually increased to 20 percent by the year 2000. A special item shall be established to provide the capital construction funds for the autonomous regional vocational education center and for vocational schools in all prefectures (cities) in the next few years. Second, all prefectures may increase input into education to the extent that their financial resources allow. In this respect, Qamdo and Ngari Prefectures have done a comparatively good job. Their educational funds have amounted to 15 percent of local financial revenues. All other prefectures and counties must look upon them as an example and continuously increase input from local financial revenues into education. Third, funds earmarked for a specific purpose may only be used as designated. The use of funds earmarked by the state for the specific purpose of supporting compulsory education and normal school education at remote, border areas and at impoverished areas must be brought under proper control. Fourth, we must establish and perfect procedures for collecting extra educational fees in urban areas to be used mainly on implementing compulsory education.

Proceeding from Tibet's actual situation, we should gradually intensify our efforts in raising educational funds. We should continue to encourage industrial and mining enterprises, social institutions, and people of all walks of life in society to give financial support for education. Whenever possible, local governments should mobilize and organize peasants and herdsmen to reconstruct unsafe village schools, build new schools, and improve teaching conditions by contributing their labor service or construction materials on a voluntary basis. With the exception of children of peasants and herdsmen, students receiving noncompulsory education should pay tuition and miscellaneous fees, which the schools and education authorities should collect after reporting the charge to price authorities for approval.

While increasing educational investment, we should also tighten the management of educational funds. Education management and the management of educational funds should be merged. Educational funds should be budgeted separately. After the educational authorities have drafted the budgets for educational operations and construction of educational facilities, the regional financial department and the regional planning commission should execute the budgets along with the regional education commission after examining them. We should tighten the monitoring of and supervision over how much money is invested in education, and all people's congresses, auditing departments, and educational departments should audit and supervise the use of educational funds. Every effort should be made to use

monetary measures to broaden the sources of educational funds. We should also make every effort to conserve expenditures so that our educational funds can be used more efficiently.

3. Strengthen Leadership and Strive To Improve Education Management

Strengthening the party's and the government's leadership over education is essential for implementing the strategy of giving priority to education. First, all areas and departments must incorporate educational development with their social development plans. The strategy of giving priority to education should be reflected in long-term plans and short-term projects. Second, all leading cadres should consider educational development as their responsibility during their terms of office as well as a yardstick to assess their performance. Outstanding cadres in schools or educational departments should not be transferred needlessly. While retaining these cadres, we should also reinforce educational departments with outstanding cadres. We should stabilize the teachers' ranks. Party and government organs at all levels must place this strategic project high on their agendas, constantly study how to handle educational issues, and assign responsibilities to educational departments at various levels to fulfill. All departments and units must provide teachers with practical services routinely or at regular intervals and promote in society the awareness of respecting teachers, education, knowledge, and talented personnel. Third, we should intensify our efforts in promoting the educational law by educating peasants and herdsmen and people of all walks of life in society to abide by the educational law and regulations. We should continue to publicize the regional measures for implementing the "Compulsory Education Law," and gradually take steps to improve the supporting regulations for the "Teachers' Law," "Education Law," and "Vocational Education Law;" and establish and improve the system of supervising law enforcement so that educational reform and development will be guided by the law.

All educational departments and schools, and the vast number of education workers should work with higher morale and seize the current opportunities to open a new situation for Tibet's educational development. Since education quality is vital for educational development, we must attach special importance to education's quality. The regional education commission should give full scope to its role by intensifying macroscopic management through planning and providing guidance, supervision, service, and coordination. We must strengthen the compilation and printing of teaching materials for all forms of education, and improve our educational plans. We should attach importance to Tibetan language teaching, actively promote bilingual teaching, explore possibilities for foreign language teaching, and popularize applied modern teaching measures, intensify educational research, and pay attention to promoting educational exchange and cooperation with foreign countries. We must make sure that major

middle and primary schools are properly managed and that colleges' major curricula are properly designed, and build a number of well-equipped and well-managed middle schools, primary schools, and colleges of high quality. We should set up basic standards and requirements for all forms of schools and abide by them, and we should establish or improve the system of supervising education and assessing educational performance.

The hope of revitalizing education rests with teachers. The vast number of teachers should be strict in disciplining themselves, be role models, study diligently, work hard, and make constant efforts to heighten their political awareness and improve their competence. Teachers should earnestly abide by the obligations prescribed in the "Teachers' Law," uphold the guiding role of socialist ideology, and educate and guide students to develop morally, intellectually, and physically. Educational departments and schools must intensify their ideological and political work for teachers, set strict professional requirements for teachers, intensify the management of teachers' day-to-day work, and tighten the control of assessing teachers' credentials.

Comrades, it is an important and urgent task to uphold the strategy of giving priority to education, earnestly implement the "Outlines for Educational Reform and Development in China," and actively explore a new path through which Tibet's educational development can serve its economic construction and social stability. All party and government organizations and leading cadres, the vast number of education workers, and the whole society should have a sense of urgency for educational reform and development, truly understand that education is the most essential requirement for long-term development, unite, and work hard to create a new situation for Tibet's educational development.

North Region

Beijing Secretary on Urban Development

SK1811081994 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 6 Nov 94 p 1

[FBIS Translated Text] At the symposium held a few days ago on persisting in the arrangement "typed by scattered groups" and on preventing the development of a string-shaped city, Chen Xitong, secretary of the municipal party committee and chairman of the capital planning and construction committee, stressed that the "overall urban plan for Beijing" is of extreme importance; the key hinges on implementing the plan and ensuring its realization. Planning departments should conscientiously study and discuss problems, improve their understanding, and upgrade their quality. The string-shaped city is very harmful. Once it takes shape, it will be difficult to resolve. Thus, we must be determined to stop the formation of this kind of city as soon as possible.

According to Comrade Chen Xitong's suggestions, the planning and construction departments of the municipality studied and discussed in a well-planned and step-by-step manner the 10 special subjects on how to effectively prevent unlawful construction. This symposium especially discussed the special subject on "persisting in the arrangement 'typed by scattered groups' and preventing the development of a string-shaped city."

Beijing's principles for the urban arrangement "typed by scattered groups" were set forth in the late 1950's. These principles were also clearly embodied in "Beijing's overall urban plan" of that time. However, the implementation of this plan was suspended by force during the "Cultural Revolution." In 1983, the party Central Committee and the State Council approved, in principle, the newly revised "Beijing general urban construction plan" and reaffirmed the arrangement "typed by scattered groups." In October 1993, the State Council approved the newly revised "Beijing General Urban Plan (1990-2010)" and reaffirmed the principles for the arrangement "typed by scattered groups." To realize this arrangement, Chen Xitong urged developing groups of wooded areas. The suburban areas should advance toward the objective of developing wooded areas before urban ones. We should firmly grasp the development of wooded areas in isolation, and make divisions between the city and the suburbs, between the suburbs and outer suburbs, between different suburban counties, and between different towns. However, the phenomena of nibbling at green areas and developing urban areas in a string-shaped manner still seriously exist. The task for realizing the arrangement is extremely arduous.

Chen Xitong said in his speech at the symposium: The "Beijing General Urban Plan," which should be carried out from now to 2010, was revised based on the 10-year fulfillment of the original plan and in accordance with the changes in the situation, particularly the new situation of reform and opening up. It is an extremely important plan for making Beijing a modern international city. It is now of crucial importance to implementing and persisting in the plan, and to ensuring the realization of this plan. It is not easy and the task is extremely arduous. The previous practice showed that the struggle over whether this plan will be persisted in and whether this plan will be safeguarded or opposed and damaged frequently occurs. It is of extreme importance to rectify "wantonness, laxness, and weakness" as well as to strengthen the management of the plan. He looked back at the fact that the people's government administered Longxu Ditch in the early post-liberation period. This was a good, real deed done by the Communist Party for the people, and it enjoyed the support of the masses. Although some projects were undertaken after that, they were suspended by force during the Cultural Revolution. The plan was extremely damaged by wanton construction; some houses were built without water-supply lines and sewers. As a result, many "Longxu ditches" appeared in Beijing. Over the past 10 years or so, we have continuously waged struggles against

unlawful construction. The struggles for administering Liangma He, stopping the drainage of sewage water, and opposing the nibbling of green areas are very arduous. The phenomena that some units pay attention only to economic results to the neglect of environmental benefits is rather serious. All this has brought about great damage to the implementation of the plan. Therefore, we must strengthen management and not be afraid of offending others in the course of implementing the regulations. Achieving management is the key to ensuring the accurate implementation of the plan and to persisting in the plan. In a sense, management is more functional than planning. Thus, planning departments and all district and county leaders must pay attention to management.

Chen Xitong pointed out: Besides social reasons, mistakes in handling the problems cropped up in the implementation of the plan by the planning departments. Therefore, it is very important for the planning departments' leaders and working personnel to enhance their understanding and quality. So long as they upgrade their understanding and quality will they be able to consciously and accurately implement the plan. In line with reality, the requirements of the plan, and the scientific theories governing urban management, we should discuss the 10 subjects on planning work one after another, upgrade understanding, and seek common understanding. Only by so doing will we be able to consciously persist in and implement the plan; consciously safeguard the look of this ancient city; overcome the phenomena that all the houses are built in a bean-curd shape and in the same height; and better realize the overall plan. The 10 subjects should be studied and discussed one after another. Simultaneously, some new subjects can be added. These 10 subjects should be regarded as an important method for training cadres and be persisted in. We should make explorations by linking theories with practice, sum up experiences in a timely manner, write articles, and compile books and teaching materials.

Chen Xitong said: The symposium's discussions on persisting in the arrangement typed by "scattered groups" and preventing the development of a string-shaped city is of especially important significance. Houses will be built along roads and traffic will be held up if the city is developed in a string shape. Thus, the string-shaped development will create many inconveniences to the people's work, production, and livelihood. It will waste money and manpower if house dismantling and road repair, is doubled. Repair of viaducts is also an unadaptable method. The development of string-shaped cities is also a common flaw internationally and is mainly caused by economic factors. It will be difficult to change the string-shaped city, that once takes shape. If the development of these kinds of cities is not prevented, it will be impossible to realize the arrangement "typed by scattered groups" and the planned urban construction will be damaged. We must be determined to prevent the development, never lower our guards, attend to it in an earlier and faster manner, focus on management, enhance the awareness of greenery and environment,

and also make efforts to ensure that all districts, counties, townships, and neighborhood committees are built in line with regulations. The symposium should also sum up the discussions on preventing the development of string-shaped cities, guide practice according to theories, examine the work of districts and counties one after another, and adopt measures for solving these problems.

Ke Huanzhang, president of the municipal urban planning and designing institute, made a speech. He analyzed the major indicators and causes for occupying the isolated green areas and pointed out the major damages as follows: Damage to the urban arrangement, disturbance to urban functions, and waste of urban land resources. Damage to the urban ecological environment and intensification of the effect of the "hot island." Serious disturbance of the traffic in urban areas. Damage to the urban environment and the appearances of the city. Hinder coordination of urban areas with each other. Bring about various inconveniences to the urban and rural dwellers' working environments and livelihood. Add urban areas' burdens on dismantlement and relocation. Create invisible losses in urban benefits. Bring about many problems and difficulties to urban management. Damage the capital's investment environment and affect the capital's economic development. Damage the capital's political image. Create difficulties in realizing Beijing's target of building itself into an internationally first-class modern city. In setting forth the countermeasures and suggestions to solve the problems, he said: We must approve township and county-level plans as soon as possible and work out regulations. Development and construction should strictly be banned in permanent green areas and the areas where construction is controlled. This should further be carried out on a pilot basis on the premise of making good arrangements for the peasants' production and livelihood. Through study, we should adopt such economic means as development with imported capital to build green areas in the suburbs at the time of urbanizing the rural areas. Urban construction should strictly be banned in the areas between the first and second ring roads. Wooded rings and belts should be built in the urban areas in a well-planned manner. We should suggest the setting up of a fund for environmental greenery construction and regard the greenery project as a key urban infrastructure project.

Responsible comrades of the capital greenery committee, the municipal forestry bureau, the garden bureau, the environmental protection bureau, the planning bureau, and some suburb and outer suburban areas respectively made speeches on the construction of isolated wooded areas, the development of forestry, the coordinated development of urban and rural areas, and how to accurately handle the relations among "roads, wealth, and greenery" and also made deep explorations on persisting in the arrangement "typed with scattered groups" and preventing the development of string-shaped cities.

Leaders Shan Zhaoxiang and Xuan Xiangliu attended the symposium.

Beijing Audio-Visual Education Building Operational

OW1711124194 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707
GMT 17 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA)—China's biggest audio-visual education building has become operational here.

Situated at the Fuxingmen flyover in the Xicheng District, the building, with a designed construction floor space totaling 49,500 sq m, was built by the State Education Commission.

The first phase of the project includes a 25-story main building with a floor space of 22,000 sq m.

So far, the Central Radio and Television University (CRTU) has moved into the building. Also included are the commission's Audio-Visual Education Office, the Central Audio-Visual Education Laboratory and the China Educational TV Station.

The CRTU, which was authorized by senior leader Deng Xiaoping, has enrolled 2.32 million students over the past 15 years, accounting for 15.3 percent of the country's total number of students.

In addition, nearly 30 million other people have benefited from TV courses.

Hebei Governor Discusses Cotton Purchases

SK1811072694 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Nov 94 pp 1, 3

[Speech by Hebei Governor Ye Liansong at the provincial television-telephone conference on cotton purchases held on 1 November; place not given: "Thoroughly Mobilize the Large Number of Cotton Growers To Sell Patriotic Cotton and Ensure Fulfillment of Cotton Purchasing Tasks"]

[FBIS Translated Text] 1. We should conduct propaganda, education, and mobilization among the large number of cotton growers; enhance their sense of respect for the state, the overall situation, and the tasks; and urge cotton growers to sell cotton to the state.

Since 10 October, when the second provincial telephone meeting on cotton purchases was held, party committees and governments at all levels in the province have conscientiously implemented the guidelines of the meeting, carried out a great amount of work, and adopted many effective measures. The deadlock in the purchases has been broken, and an upsurge is being created. However, we should note that this year's cotton purchases have proceeded slower than in normal years and have fallen far short of the demands of the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the provincial party committee and government; that the progress is greatly different from city to city, from county to county, and from village to village; and that arduous

efforts are required to fulfill by and large the annual purchasing tasks by the end of November. The major reason affecting the current progress in cotton purchases is some cotton growers' unwillingness to sell and their misunderstandings of the cotton purchasing and marketing systems and policy regulations drawn up by the state. First, some cotton growers expect too high a price because of the chaotic management of cotton markets and the soaring purchasing prices of last year. Although some cotton growers feel that the state's purchasing prices are high enough, they still have illusions about still higher prices. Second, others have misunderstandings about the state's cotton price policy and reward policy issued in early October, thinking that the state will raise prices again as long as they do not sell cotton. As a result, they have an erroneous understanding that the "state will have to raise the prices if we do not sell cotton, and it will have to raise the prices again if we continue to refuse to sell." Third, still others doubt that the state can continue to keep a firm grip on cotton markets this year and hope for relaxed market management so that they can sell at still higher prices. The idea characterized by "unwillingness to sell and waiting for chaos" is rather conspicuous.

Judging from Hebei's previous practice in breaking the deadlock in cotton purchases, the slow progress in cotton purchases is due not as much to the prices as to our work. The slow progress is a reflection of our leaders' failure in concentrating efforts on cotton purchases, in adopting effective measures, and in mobilizing the cadres at the county, township, and village levels. Party committees and governments at all levels should pay great attention to this. They should note that it is necessary first to conduct propaganda, education, and mobilization more successfully to counter cotton growers' erroneous thinking, and that it is also necessary to increase efforts in our work. They should explain to cotton growers more clearly that the current cotton purchasing prices are in place and are basically the same as the international prices, or higher in some cases; that the state has done the best it can, and the cotton prices will not be increased any more; and that they should not pin hope on relaxed market management, and the state will keep a firm grip on cotton markets until August next year. They should patiently and meticulously carry out ideological work among cotton growers; resolve their weak sense of respect for the state, the overall situation, and the tasks; and educate them to meet state demand, to have the cardinal principles in mind and take the overall situation into account, and to actively sell patriotic cotton to the state.

2. We should increase efforts in market management, resolutely keep a firm grip on cotton markets through to the end, unfailingly check distribution of cotton to outside the province and "internal chaos," and safeguard the normal purchasing order.

The nucleus of this year's state cotton policy is unified prices set by the state and centralized management by

supply and marketing cooperatives, with the control on markets, prices, and management not lifted. At present, some cotton growers are holding their cotton and adopting a wait-and-see attitude. In the final analysis, they are waiting to see whether we will be persistent in controlling the cotton markets and whether our control will be tight at first, relaxed later, and totally given up at the end. Therefore, good management of the markets is a very important factor determining whether this year's cotton purchasing tasks will be fulfilled. As we are in a crucial period for cotton purchases, we should further increase our efforts in market management. Market inspection personnel should not be reduced, nor should border check posts be withdrawn, and cotton resources distributed to outside the province. We should reiterate that no units, except supply and marketing cooperatives, are permitted to purchase and deal in cotton; that cotton mills processing good cotton should purchase only the cotton from the areas producing good cotton; and that processed cotton should all be turned over to county-level cotton and flax companies for storage in the warehouses of cities and prefectures. Except for this, all cotton purchases and marketing by any units or individuals are illegal and should be sternly cracked down. Supply and marketing cooperatives at all levels should manage themselves well in order not to fall short of people's expectations. It should be pointed out that under current conditions, cotton is no more an issue concerning certain departments, but an issue concerning the overall situation; and that it is not only an issue of management, but also an issue of policy and politics. That the party and state entrust supply and marketing cooperatives to purchase and deal in cotton represents their great trust in the supply and marketing cooperatives. This requires that supply and marketing cooperatives strictly implement the cotton purchasing and marketing policies. Supply and marketing cooperatives that violate the policies should also be sternly punished. Party committees and governments at all levels have exerted so much efforts in cotton purchases. If supply and marketing cooperatives fail to fully understand their glorious tasks, fail to be models in policy implementation, and cause chaos in cotton markets, their deeds constitute not only a violation of discipline but also dereliction of duty. Supply and marketing cooperatives at all levels should firmly take the same stand as the state's, strictly implement policies, take the overall situation into account, and manage well their own cotton purchasing units. They are not allowed to purchase the cotton from other localities or purchase at the prices higher than the set prices, still less to make false reports, reporting smaller amounts than they have actually purchased, or make no reports at all after the purchases. Cotton purchased this year should all be included in the state plan and disposed of by the state in a unified manner. Localities and units are not permitted to make no reports on or to withhold the cotton they have purchased. Supply and marketing cooperatives, agricultural banks, industrial and commercial administrations, and price, technological supervision, public security, and

supervision departments should make concerted efforts to ban the distribution of cotton to outside the province and "internal chaos," to conscientiously safeguard the cotton purchasing order, and to ensure unified purchases and storage of the cotton of all localities through the channel of contracted purchases.

3. We should strengthen administrative intervention and further strengthen leadership to make sure that cotton purchasing tasks are fulfilled.

Judging from previous work, most cities, prefectures, and counties have attached importance to cotton purchases and paid close attention to them. This should be affirmed. However, we should also note that our work still falls far short of the demands of the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the provincial party committee and government. In particular, some localities have yet to truly break the deadlock in cotton purchases. Of the four major cotton producing areas, Cangzhou city accomplished merely 15.4 percent of their contracted purchases by the end of October, and some counties are still refusing to budge. This shows that leaders of these localities have not attached adequate importance to cotton purchases, their work has not been conscientious, and their measures have not been effective. In particular, they have failed to conduct in-depth propaganda, education, and mobilization among cotton growers. The provincial party committee and government urge these localities leaders to earnestly examine their previous work, adopt more effective measures to catch up, immediately create an upsurge in the purchases, and speed up the progress.

We will emphasize again that the tasks set forth in the letters of responsibility for cotton purchasing targets signed by city mayors and prefecture commissioners with the provincial government early this year will not be changed; and that the provincial government will conduct strict appraisals according to the letters and mete out rewards and punishments accordingly. Therefore, party committees and governments at all levels must regard cotton purchases as an urgent task of the current rural economic work. Their top leaders should attend to it personally, leaders in charge of it should make conscientious efforts, and every level should be responsible for the work of the next lower level. All problems in cotton purchases should be solved so that the cotton purchasing and distribution tasks for this year can be fulfilled in both quality and quantity.

Comrades, November is a crucial month for cotton purchases and a month for a decisive battle in fulfilling the annual purchasing task. Cotton purchases should be completed quickly and never be put off for long. All localities must concentrate efforts; strengthen leadership; make meticulous arrangements; conduct in-depth propaganda, education, and mobilization among the large number of cotton growers; firmly plant the sense of respect for the state, the overall situation, and the tasks in cotton growers; and successfully fulfill their tasks

through down-to-earth and effective work to meet the demands set in the letters of responsibility signed with the provincial government.

Inner Mongolian City Enjoys Transportation Growth

OW1711155994 Beijing XINHUA in English 1435 GMT 17 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hohhot, November 17 (XINHUA)—Jining, a city in north China's Inner Mongolia, has witnessed steady economic growth thanks to the improvement in transport facilities.

With a population of 200,000, Jining is located in the center of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. As a communication center to Inner Mongolia, the Commonwealth of Independent States, Eastern Europe, the city is at the confluence of four trunk highways.

In the wake of China's reform and opening-up drive, the local government adopted a series of new measures to encourage the development of township industries and the private economy. The region responded with a superior sense of its commodity distribution center.

Government statistics showed that the number of township-run and individual firms in the city have grown from 1,000 in 1991 to the present 5,604. Government revenue in Jining rose from 12 million yuan in the 1980s to last year's 47.6 million yuan. The figure is expected to reach 50 million yuan by the end of this year.

The city also built 27 new roads, a shopping mall, and a waste-water treatment plant with a daily handling capacity of 900,000 cubic meters.

The per capita living space of local residents has expanded from less than four sq m to 8.33 sq m.

A 100,000-line computer-control telephone exchange was installed in 1992 and work on another 40,000-line system is soon to be in operation.

Inner Mongolia Constructs Transmission Line

SK1711034894 Hohhot Inner Mongolia People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Summary] Following the completion of the 500-kilovolt transmission line between the Fengzhen and Shalingzi powerplants in Hebei, the 500-kilovolt superhigh pressure transmission line between Fengzhen and Datong, the second of its kind in our region, went into operation a few days ago. This 63.57-kilometer-long superhigh pressure transmission line was designed by the (Shanji) Power Designing Institute and was jointly constructed by the Inner Mongolia Transmission and Transformer Engineering Company and the (Shanji) Transmission and Transformer Company.

Inner Mongolia Grassland Built Into Granary

OW1811032594 Beijing XINHUA in English 0312 GMT 18 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hohhot, November 18 (XINHUA)—The Hulun Buir League of north China's Inner

Mongolia Autonomous Region has reaped its 13th bumper grain harvest this year despite the occurrence of many natural disasters.

According to local officials, the league, under whose jurisdiction the famous Hulun Buir grassland falls, harvested 1.3 billion kg of grain this year and has become self-supporting in grain supply for six years running.

The league, where animal husbandry had remained a main feature of the area, used to depend heavily on state allocation for grain supplies.

To change the situation and to increase the utilization ratio of land, the league has made efforts to bring large areas of barren land under cultivation and has built grain production bases with an area of 786,667 hectares while stabilizing production in animal husbandry over the past years.

The league has also stressed the application of agro-science in farming and made painstaking efforts to improve medium- and low-yield farmland, to speed up the building of commodity grain production bases, comprehensive agricultural development and eco-engineering.

The endeavor has begun to produce positive results. It became self-sufficient in grain supplies for the first time in 1989.

Earlier this year, the league was hit by droughts, floods, hail and strong winds in succession. Local governments sent 9,000 cadres to grassroots areas to lead farmers in combating the natural disasters.

In addition to pumping in an additional 3.5 million yuan in disaster relief, the league also distributed chemical fertilizers to help farmers to regrow crops on 260,667 hectares of land, bringing the league's total growing area to 788,000 hectares, 30,000 hectares more than last year.

The league has also held 1,000 training courses to teach 100,000 farmers agro-tech methods, in addition to the holding of TV and radio lectures on agro-science, the distribution of many agro-science books and materials and the help of agro-science workers sent down from higher research institutes in big cities.

In the meantime, the league invested 520 million yuan for agricultural production in the spring and summer of this year and supplied farmers with 178,400 tons of chemical fertilizers, 32,400 tons of urea and 34.1 million kg of improved varieties of seeds.

Official statistics show that per capita grain availability of the league is expected to surpass 500 kg and the commodity grain output to reach 850 million kg this year.

Shanxi Mineral Resources Meet Development Needs

OW1811115094 Beijing XINHUA in English 0817
GMT 18 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Xian, November 18 (XINHUA)—The mineral resources in northwest China's

Shaanxi Province, in both variety and quantity, can meet both the short- and long-term development needs of the provincial economy.

This was the conclusion of the provincial geological and mineral resources bureau, which has just completed a study of 36 minerals and 471 mines in the province.

According to the study results, there are plentiful reserves of coal, natural gas, gold, molybdenum, lead, zinc, graphite, asbestos and gypsum.

There are also deposits of mercury, stibium, nickel, strontium, barite and a number of other minerals.

Only four minerals are in short supply, in addition to eight minerals the reserves of which are yet to be proved, the study shows.

Tianjin Mayor: Visit to Canada, U.S. 'Fruitful'

OW1711174594 Beijing XINHUA in English 1658
GMT 17 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tianjin, November 17 (XINHUA)—Tianjin Mayor Zhang Lichang said today his recent visits to Canada and the United States were "fruitful."

Zhang, who returned here from the U.S. today, said that during his two-week visit to the two countries, Tianjin had signed 20 economic cooperation contracts with companies in the two countries, involving 1.7 billion U.S. dollars in foreign investment.

He said that Tianjin had also borrowed 700 million dollars in loans from the World Bank to rebuild dilapidated housing and infrastructure in the Binhai area of the city.

The Motorola Company of the United States decided to spend 360 million dollars expanding production in Tianjin and building a new factory to manufacture semi-conductor chips and electronic components, he said.

The Koll Real Estate Company of the United States signed a contract with the Tianjin Economic Development Zone to build an industrial park at a cost of 30 million dollars.

The company plans to bring in at least 400 million dollars from Europe and the United States over the next three years to build the 1.3 square kilometer park, Chang said.

According to the signed agreement, a financial firm of the General Electric Company of the United States will invest in infrastructure in Tianjin, he said.

The firm will send people to do a feasibility study for a power plant, waterworks, gas works, waste treatment plant and harbors to be built jointly with Tianjin.

The General Electric Company and a firm from the Republic of Korea plan to spend a total of 770 million

dollars upgrading existing enterprises in Tianjin to increase their production of household electrical appliances, the mayor said.

A number of American firms signed contracts with Tianjin to upgrade the city's carpet industry, and to build a thermal power plant with a generating capacity of 100,000 kilowatts, as well as an elevated railway and commercial facilities.

Mayor Zhang said that during his stay in Canada and the United States, he met with mayors of Toronto, New York, and Dallas.

The Tianjin delegation led by Zhang also delivered four reports on Tianjin's investment environment while in New York.

Zhang said that he and his party visited 100 American and Canadian companies that have established or plan to establish cooperative relations with Tianjin.

To date, American companies have spent a total of 1.38 billion dollars building 1,138 firms in Tianjin, and Canadian companies have spent 108 million dollars building 122 factories in the city.

The Otis Elevator Company, Coca Cola Company, and the Motorola Company of the United States are all increasing investment in Tianjin to expand production.

New Development Zone in Tianjin

*OW1611134294 Beijing XINHUA in English 1103
GMT 16 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tianjin, November 16 (XINHUA)—A new export-oriented development zone is emerging in this north China port city.

The development zone, called the Binhai New Area, covers 2,270 sq [square] km in the eastern part of the city and is located in the center of the Bohai Economic Rim. The local government is trying to turn the new area into a comprehensive free-trade port with the emphasis on the development of burgeoning and export-oriented industries.

A special office has been set up to take charge of the overall development of the new area, with a deputy city mayor as the head.

So far, construction of the new area is developing in an all-round way. Of the ten key infrastructure projects for 1994, seven have been delivered for use, with the remainder near completion. Work on a dozen medium-sized and small projects is in full swing.

In 1995, 43 large and medium-sized infrastructure projects will be built, at an estimated cost of 2.5 billion yuan. Completion of these projects will greatly improve the area's water and power supply, and transportation and communications facilities.

By the end of September this year the new area had approved the setting up of 4,526 foreign-funded ventures with a total contracted foreign investment of 4.2 billion U.S. dollars, making up 59.1 percent and 58.9 percent of the total in Tianjin respectively.

Fourteen of the top 100 enterprises listed in "FORTUNE" magazine, published in the U.S., have opened branches in the Binhai New Area, and many other famous overseas companies are making plans to obtain footholds there.

In the first nine months of this year the Binhai New Area yielded a gross domestic product value of 12 billion yuan, 25.5 percent more than the figure for the same period of last year. Its industrial output value totalled 20.4 billion yuan, representing a 55.6 percent increase. In addition, it earned 438 million U.S. dollars by exporting local products in the first three quarters of this year, nearly one third more than the total amount earned in the whole of 1993.

Tianjin's Rural Economy Growing, Figures Cited

*OW1611144594 Beijing XINHUA in English 1320
GMT 16 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tianjin, November 16 (XINHUA)—Farmers in this northern China port city of Tianjin expect to earn 1,870 yuan (about 215 U.S. dollars) per capita this year, a net increase of 18 percent or more than 280 yuan, making the outgoing year one of the fastest-growing years in farmers' annual net income.

Latest studies show that the city's rural areas can generate more than 84 billion yuan in total output value this year, 32 percent more than a year ago.

Included in the figure is some 6.4 billion yuan in agricultural output value and 75 billion yuan in output value produced by the city's rural and township enterprises.

A municipal government official said that the city expects to reap a good autumn grain harvest this year despite unprecedented drought in the first half of the year and severe floods in the second half.

This year's autumn grain growing acreage totalled more than 300,000 ha [hectares], and per ha yield is expected to be the fourth highest since 1949, or 105 kg more than that of last year, the official said.

According to him, the municipal government has attached great importance to the implementation of the "Vegetable Basket" Project, a nationwide program designed to ensure an ample supply of vegetables for urban dwellers.

Tianjin's vegetables-growing areas this year topped 75,300 ha, he said, and total output is estimated at more than 4.1 million tons.

"In that case, per capita vegetable consumption for the city's urban population will reach 1,000 kg, more than that of the other two municipalities, Shanghai and Beijing," the official said.

He said that this year's meat output will exceed 160,000 tons, egg output more than 210,000 tons, aquatic products more than 210,000 tons and milk more than 100,000 tons.

Accelerating the development of rural and township enterprises is a way of becoming better-off, the official acknowledged, adding that they should pursue economies of scale in order to compete in the international market.

According to him, Tianjin has set up more than 50 rural and township conglomerates, the largest of which is expected to produce some three billion yuan in annual output value.

In the town of Daqiu Zhuang alone, four such conglomerates have been established, with combined annual output value expected to top seven billion yuan, the official added.

He said that, overall, the city's rural and township enterprises expect to earn some 4.8 billion yuan in profit, up 23 percent from last year.

Northeast Region

'Longest' Highway Tunnel in Northeast Completed

OW1811122394 Beijing XINHUA in English 0857
GMT 18 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Changchun, November 18 (XINHUA)—The longest highway tunnel in northeast China has been completed and opened to traffic 18 months after the project was started.

The Wuhuling Tunnel, on the Tuwu Highway linking Tumen City in Jilin Province with Ulanhot City in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, is 958 m long, 9.5 m wide and 11.4 m high.

The tunnel helps shorten the part the highway running through the Wuhuling area by two-thirds, a local official said, adding that it is also of great importance for the development of the border economy in Jilin.

Jilin Meeting on Organizational Construction

SK1711042594 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese
29 Oct 94 pp 1, 3

[By reporter Li Guangwu (2621 1639 2976): "The Jilin Provincial CPC Committee and Government Cosponsor a Mobilization Meeting on Strengthening the Organizational Construction"]

[FBIS Translated Text] To further promote the study and implementation of the guidelines of the fourth

plenary session of the 14th party Central Committee, to consolidate the provincial-level organs' achievements in organizational reform, and to upgrade the organizational construction level, the provincial party committee and government decided through study to launch a campaign of strengthening the construction of provincial-level organs through study and education from now to the end of November. On the morning of 28 October, the provincial party committee and government cosponsored a mobilization meeting to arrange this campaign. Zhang Yueqi, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, chaired the meeting. Governor Gao Yan attended the meeting and also made an important speech at the meeting.

Governor Gao Yan summed up the provincial-level organs' basic experiences in carrying out the "three-change, one-enhancement, and one-improvement" work in the preceding stage. He said: At the beginning of this year, the provincial party committee and government held a meeting of responsible cadres of provincial-level cadres. The meeting exchanged the experiences in organizational construction and defined the 1994 provincial-level organizational construction priorities—persistently changing ideas, functions, and work style; enhancing discipline, and improving efficiency. Viewing the current situation, we know that all units have done a lot of work in these three aspects and made noticeable achievements. Major indicators include: First, they further emancipated the mind and changed ideas. They conscientiously implemented the party Central Committee's work principles for "grasping favorable opportunities, deepening reforms, expanding the scale of opening up, promoting development, and maintaining stability," accurately handled the relationship among reform, development, and stability; firmly grasped the essence of arming the whole party with the theory on building a socialism with Chinese characteristics; deeply studied the Volume 3 of the *Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping*; and studied the socialist market economy theory, modern scientific and technological knowledge, and various new policies. Through various forms of study and educational activities, they promoted a change in their cadres' thinking. Second, they balanced the relations and defined functions in line with the organizational reform. According to the new organizational setup, they clearly defined their duties so that comparatively smooth work relations have been set up among departments and some functional overlapping problems left by history have reasonably been solved. Third, they went deep to the grass roots to conduct investigations and study and paid firm attention to the implementation of policies. All units assigned to individuals the 1994 objectives and major targets for elevating the economy to a new height. Thus, some leading cadres took the lead in going to the grass roots to conduct investigations and study, to give face-to-face instructions, and to help solve difficulties and problems. Fourth, they strengthened discipline, took the overall situation into consideration, and were further

united to grasp the economic work. All units conscientiously organized forces to implement a series of 1994 major policy measures, safeguarded the interests of the whole, ensured that the part should be submitted to the whole, strengthened work discipline, eliminated the phenomena of shifting responsibilities onto others and holding each other back, and improved work efficiency. Thus, the cooperation among departments has been strengthened. Fifth, they waged a special struggle against the unhealthy trends within trades. According to the work tasks covered in the special struggle, the six leading departments decided to organize an office especially in charge of clearing up and correcting the unhealthy trends of wantonly collecting funds, wantonly imposing fines, party and government organs running enterprises, going out of the country for trips with public funds, violating discipline to purchase sedan cars, trades and departments apportioning expenses from enterprises, and party and government organs and their working personnel using enterprises' money and materials without payments. However, the existing achievements cannot be overestimated. We must notice that some organizational construction problems that cannot be ignored still exist at present. To continuously persist in the principle of grasping the economic construction with one hand and the struggle against economic crimes with the other, we should elevate the construction of the provincial-level organs to a new height. The provincial party committee and government decided to launch a campaign of strengthening the organizational construction through study and education.

Governor Gao Yan fully stressed the necessity and urgency of launching the campaign. He stated: As the leading organs of the province, provincial-level organs bear heavy burdens and assume great responsibilities. People from higher levels downward across the province have placed great expectations on the provincial-level organs' reform work. The setup of the socialist market system has set new higher demands on provincial-level organs. Under such circumstances, it is extremely necessary and urgent to launch this campaign for a concentrated period of time. Only by so doing will the organizations be able to further promote a change in their organizational functions, an improvement of their work, and an upgrading of efficiency and the fostering of a good image. First, launching this campaign is a demand for effectively implementing the guidelines of the fourth plenary session of the 14th party Central Committee. Second, launching this campaign is a demand for consolidating and developing achievements in organizational reform. Third, launching this campaign is a demand for comprehensively fulfilling the 1994 work tasks and for making good ideological preparations for elevating the economy to another new height over the next three years.

Governor Gao Yan clearly defined the targets and contents of this campaign. He said: The general targets of this campaign are as follows: Take Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese

characteristics as the guidance; conscientiously study and implement the guidelines of the fourth plenary session of the 14th party Central Committee; continue to change ideas, functions, and work style; strengthen discipline; improve efficiency; consolidate the achievements in organizational reform; upgrade the organizational construction level; welcome new work tasks with a new attitude and new mental outlook; and further play a leading role in building the material and spiritual civilizations. The contents of the following four aspects should be placed in a prominent position: First, enhance the awareness of service. Second, carry out the system of personnel responsibility. Third, strengthen organizational management. Fourth, improve work efficiency. To achieve real results in this campaign, Governor Gao Yan stressed that all units should emphatically grasp four links. First, achieve ideological mobilization, study, and discussions. Second, proceed from reality to conscientiously make comparison and examinations. Third, define personnel responsibility for each post. Fourth, make corrections in the course of examinations and standardize work systems.

Finally, Governor Gao Yan urged that party committees at various levels should realistically strengthen the leadership over this campaign. We should pay full attention to this campaign, define responsibility, grasp implementation at each level, and persistently educate by positive example. It is necessary to organically combine this campaign with the "three-change, one-enhancement, and one-improvement" work; with organizational reform of provincial-level organs; and with the current work. All provincial-level units should conduct education according to their own work natures and special features, and should have a definite object firmly in view in line with their own prominent problems. Simultaneously, we should pay attention to discovering and cultivating examples in the course of education, should sum up experiences, and should promote and guide the launching of the campaign.

Zhang Yueqi, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, made a speech at the conclusion of the meeting. He urged all provincial-level units to fully understand the importance of this meeting; to conscientiously implement the guidelines of Governor Gao Yan's speech as well as the "program for launching the campaign to strengthen organizational construction through study and education," which will soon be issued; to well implement the guidelines of this meeting in the form of convening leading party group meetings, party committee meetings, and cadres and staff and workers congresses; and to make unswerving efforts to build provincial-level organs into administratively honest, highly efficient, pragmatic, and united leading organs.

Yang Qingxiang, secretary of the leading party group of the provincial higher people's court and president of the court, and Sun Yetang, secretary of the leading party group of the provincial power industrial bureau and director of the bureau, respectively introduced their

experiences in strengthening the organizational construction at the mobilization meeting. Present at the meeting were Su Rong, Standing Committee member and secretary general of the provincial party committee; responsible persons of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial court, and the provincial procuratorate; secretaries general of the provincial people's congress, the provincial government, the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission; secretaries of the leading party groups of the provincial-level departments, commissions, offices, and bureaus; and secretaries of the party committees of the provincial-level organs.

Liaoning Secretary on 4th Plenum Decision

SK1811071994 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 1 Nov 94 p 1

[Article by Gu Jinchi, secretary of the provincial party committee; originally published in the 22d issue of "LIAONING XUANCHUAN" (LIAONING'S PROPAGANDA): "Three Issues Should Be Stressed When Implementing the Guidelines of the 'Decision' of the Fourth Plenary Session"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The "decision" of the fourth plenary session of the 14th CPC Central Committee is a programmatic document for improving party building during the new period. While using the guidelines of the "decision" to guide the province's party building, attention should be paid to the following three issues.

First, the guidelines of the "decision" should be implemented in a correct and comprehensive manner in line with the realities of Liaoning. The building of ideology, work style, and party organization constitutes the three "pillars" of the new "great project." We should make all-round arrangements for party building according to the central authorities' overall disposition on party building and according to Liaoning's realities in party building. 1) In strengthening the ideological and theoretical building of the party, we should continue to arm all party members with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. Through study, we should eliminate ideological obstacles, resolve ideological problems and understand them, and truly enable all party members and cadres in the province to understand what is socialism and how to build socialism and to have faith in the road of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. 2) In building the party's work style, we should further carry forward the fine tradition and work style of the party and should deepen the struggle against corruption in a sustained manner. 3) We should emphatically grasp the three conspicuous links of organizational building stressed by the "decision." We should make specific arrangements and adopt concrete measures for persisting in and perfecting democratic centralism, for strengthening and improving the building of party organizations at the grass-roots level, and for

training and promoting cadres who have both political integrity and ability in order to promote party building throughout the province.

Second, problems in party building should be resolved purposefully. Implementing the party's basic line closely around party building constitutes a basic experience in party building. How to effectively ensure the sustained, rapid, and sound development of the province's economy with a view to gearing up the establishment of the socialist market economic system constitutes a major task facing the province's party building. The guidelines of the "decision" should be applied to unify the ideas and understanding of all party members and cadres in the province, and to accelerate the development of Liaoning's economy. To realize the objectives on party building set forth by the "decision," we should focus on resolving problems in the following three aspects: 1) In studying Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and in line with ideological realities, we should break with the ideas, concepts, and work styles of waiting for, depending on, and demanding from others"; of being reconciled to mediocrity and inactivity; and of refusing to make progress, all of which have been formed under the single-product planned economic system. We should also persist in the principle that development is the essential criterion, and should pay attention to both ideological and theoretical building and economic construction in order to make ideological and theoretical building provide theoretical guidance and ideological guarantees for the second pioneering program of Liaoning. 2) In building party style, we should not only break with the idea of having nothing to do with oneself, but also overcome the conduct of being accustomed to comparing oneself with others, complaining about higher levels, and drifting with the major trends. Communists and leading cadres at all levels should firmly embrace the concept of the party, and should be willing to be the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts. Leading party cadres should set an example for others, correctly understand and exercise power, and take the lead in straightening out party style in a bid to help enhance the party's coherence and fighting capacity. 3) In the building of party organization, we should give prominence to demanding leading cadres take the lead in exercising democratic centralism. City and county party committees should assume definite responsibilities for successfully building party organizations at the grass-roots level. City and county party committees should list the building of grass-roots party organizations as a major item on their daily agenda, and should actually pay attention to it. City and county party committees should create an environment to discover and use professional talents and to resolve problems with regard to the understanding of young cadres.

Third, in line with the demand of strictly administering the party, we should truly grasp the three priorities stressed by the "decision." On the issue of upholding and

perfecting democratic centralism, we should pay attention to three links. 1) We should conduct the education on democratic centralism among the vast number of party members and cadres and lay emphasis on resolving the problem of lack of democracy and centralism. Party members should be educated to adopt an overall point of view and the mass viewpoint. 2) We should pay attention to improving the art of leadership. Leading cadres should pay attention to carrying forward the democratic style of work and consciously persist in the mass line. We should strengthen the sense of organization and discipline, strictly carry out the party's resolutions, and make our deeds match our words. This is the only way to give rise to a vivid and lively political situation within the party characterized by not only centralism but also democracy, not only discipline but also freedom, and not only the unified will but also the ease of mind of individuals. 3) We should formulate procedures and systems to uphold and perfect democratic centralism and endure the implementation of policies and decisions. While strengthening and improving the building of party organizations at the grass-roots level, we should positively explore the new circumstances and new problems confronted by party organizations of enterprises in building the socialist market economic system. Party organizations of enterprises should continue to improve their work forms and methods, and fully mobilize the initiative of workers and staff to promote the building of two civilizations. Party organizations of enterprises should define standards, rectifying party organizations at the grass-roots level in rural areas, and perfect systems to ensure that all leading cadres are outstanding party members. These organizations should strengthen management of floating party members and explore new methods to ensure that party members transferred to other localities are participating in democratic activities. These organizations should also continue to make clear work ideas and promote the building of two civilizations in rural areas. On the issue of training and promoting leading cadres with both political integrity and ability, we should break with the outmoded sense of employment and should pay attention to training, choosing, and promoting young cadres from a strategic point of view. We should insist on the cadre exchange system, open up more channels to train cadres in line with respective characteristics of cadres, and tempter young cadres through multiple posts and multiple stages. Those who have the idea of going abroad to study in order to enhance their social status and who take the upper line to seek official position should be criticized and educated. In readjusting and arranging leading bodies, we should implement the principle of making the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger, better educated, and professionally more competent and the principle of making cadres have both political integrity and ability. In choosing and employing cadres, we should pay attention to public opinion, follow the mass line, and handle affairs in strict accordance with organizational procedures. To the outstanding talents who have great prospects if being trained, we should not demand perfection.

We should open up more channels to discover talented persons and should not stick to one pattern in choosing and promoting talented persons.

Liaoning Develops Pension Insurance System

OW1711140394 Beijing XINHUA in English 0820
GMT 17 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Shenyang, November 17 (XINHUA)—Northeast China's Liaoning Province has developed a pension insurance system covering 93 percent of its urban retired workers.

Liaoning Province is one of the country's industrial bases, with numerous state-run and collective industrial enterprises.

There are some two million retired workers in the province.

Liaoning has set up 20,000 pension agencies in 14 of its cities.

The government has made great efforts to collect money in diversified ways. Now the premiums for pensions are shared by the local government, enterprises and individuals.

Some 2,300 enterprises have been set up employing only retirees.

In addition, the provincial government pays pensions to those who have left bankrupt and inefficient enterprises.

The pension for each retiree in the province has increased to 200 yuan per month, above the state-set 120 yuan per month.

Northwest Region

Gansu Secretary Impels Workers To Learn Deng Theory

HK1811085294 Lanzhou Gansu People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Provincial CPC Secretary Yan Haiwang has asked all trade union organizations to arm the workers' minds with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, to bring into play their initiative in reform, and to display their mainstay role in safeguarding reform, development, and stability.

During the Second Enlarged Plenary Session of the Eighth Provincial CPC Committee, provincial CPC Secretary Yan Haiwang listened to a briefing by Wang Xinzong, chairman of the Gansu Provincial Federation of Trade Unions, on the province's trade union work. Yan Haiwang fully confirmed the great progress in the province's trade union work.

On the province's trade union work for the present and future, Yan Haiwang hoped that all trade unions in the

province would arm the workers' minds with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics; would organize them in conscientiously studying Volume 1, 2, and 3 of the *Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping*, in intensively reading these works, in strengthening their confidence in overcoming difficulties, carrying out reform, development production, and making up deficits and increasing surpluses; would firmly implement the party's policy of wholeheartedly relying on the working class; would constantly improve enterprises' democratic management system; would further carry out the warmheartedness project; would maintain enterprises' and workers' stability; and would support and strengthen trade unions organized by foreign-invested or township and town individual and private enterprises.

In conclusion, Yan Haiwang stressed: In this new situation, trade unions have heavier and heavier tasks to undertake and their role is becoming more and more important. All levels of party committees and governments should take serious account of and support trade unions work and boldly allow them to perform their duties and rights according to law and to independently proceed with their work.

Qinghai Forms Intellectual Property Protection Group

HK1811070094 Xining Qinghai People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The Qinghai provincial intellectual property rights protection group was formed in Xining recently to take charge of routine matters. Leaders from the provincial government office, the provincial Franchise Management Bureau, the provincial Industrial and Commercial Bureau, and the provincial Foreign Trade and Economic Department attended the inauguration and the first full-member meeting of the group.

Bai Ma, chief of the group and vice governor, spoke on the existing problems in intellectual property rights protection, saying: Leaders at all levels must fully understand the importance of strengthening intellectual property rights protection. Strengthening intellectual property rights protection is important to establishing the socialist market economic order and to improving economic, scientific, technological, and cultural cooperation with foreign countries. All departments in charge of intellectual property rights protection in the province must, from the end of this year to early next year, handle some economic cases and deal with the ineffectiveness in curbing violations of intellectual property rights, so as to safeguard the dignity of law.

Bai Ma asked people's governments at all levels to review the implementation of law on protecting intellectual property rights in their localities and departments and to put forward specific measures so that the supervision and inspection over the implementation of this law can be regularized and systematized.

Shaanxi CPC Committee Relays Plenum Message to Cadres

HK1811054294 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Oct 94 p 1

[Report by Zhang Qimou (1728 0796 6180), Wei Chunliang (7614 4783 5328): "Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee Holds Meeting of Standing Committee Members and Cadres at Provincial Army Commander Level To Relay, Study, and Implement Guidelines of the Fourth Plenary Session"]

[FBIS Translated Text] In the morning and afternoon of 5 October, the provincial party committee held a standing committee meeting and a general meeting of cadres ranking at the army level or its equivalent in the province, to relay the spirit of the Fourth Plenary Session of the 14th CPC Central Committee. These two meetings were chaired by provincial party Secretary Zhang Boxing. Cheng Andong, member of the standing committee of the provincial party committee, relayed the "CPC Central Committee's Decision on a Number of Major Issues Concerning the Strengthening of Party Building." Zhang Boxing relayed the important speech delivered by Comrade Jiang Zemin and, as suggested by the provincial party committee standing committee meeting, made arrangements for the relaying, studying, and implementing of the spirit of the Fourth Plenary Session in our province. Liu Ronghui and Zhi Yimin, deputy secretaries and standing committee members of the provincial party committee, attended both meetings. Present at the general meeting of provincial cadres ranking at the army level or its equivalent were comrades in charge of all provincial departments, army-level officers from the troops stationed in Shaanxi, retired provincial or army level old comrades, as well as party secretaries of prefectures and cities and comrades in charge of the department party groups in provincial organs.

The provincial party committee standing committee meeting pointed out: The Fourth Plenary Session of the 14th CPC Central Committee was an important meeting of overall and long-term significance. The plenary session discussed and made decisions on a number of major issues concerning party building. In accordance with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the spirit of the 14th National CPC Congress, the "Decision" made a comprehensive analysis of the situation and tasks facing party building and the status quo of the party; it then proposed in clear terms the goals of party building, especially the main tasks, guiding ideology, work principles, and major measures in organizational building. It is a programmatic document for party building in the new era.

The provincial party committee standing committee meeting decided to launch immediately a campaign of relaying, studying, and implementing the spirit of the Fourth Plenary Session of the 14th CPC Central Committee on a provincewide scale. Party organizations at all

levels should assume responsibility in a down to earth manner, organize meticulously, make substantial arrangements, and help every party member understand it and take it to their hearts. Each region, department, and unit should discuss and propose specific ideas for such implementation in light of their own realities. The propaganda departments and media organizations at all levels should propagate the spirit of the Fourth Plenary Session of the 14th CPC Central Committee in an extensive and in-depth way and collect typical experiences from any localities, departments, and units which have done a good job in implementation.

The party organizations at all levels should make proper arrangements for the study and propaganda of the spirit of the Fourth Plenary Session of the 14th CPC Central Committee. They must have practical and feasible study plans. They must conduct the study conscientiously and specifically set aside a period of time for this purpose. In the study, they should first of all solve any difficulty in understanding and gain a profound understanding of the: Overall and long-term significance of the Fourth Plenary Session of the 14th CPC Central Committee; general arrangements for strengthening party building in the context of the new circumstances; and a profound understanding of the great significance of, and the arrangements related to, the CPC Central Committee concentrating on the study of the party's organizational building mainly in the areas of the system of democratic centralism, the building of grassroots party organizations, and cadre education and selection. The organizational work departments and party schools at all levels must hold study sessions to train cadres. Leading cadres at all levels, especially chief leading cadres, should take lead in the study and implementation.

The party organizations should make a good job of supervising and inspecting the relay, study, and implementation, to ensure the quality implementation of the spirit of the plenary session. The provincial party committee standing committee meeting pointed out: All comrades in the party, as well as the masses outside the party, placed high hopes on the Fourth Plenary Session and it produced a very good document. The crux now is implementation. We must do a great deal of arduous and meticulous work. Party committees at all levels must proceed from their respective reality and conscientiously formulate the concrete measures for the implementation. Chief leading comrades should pay personal attention to this. Leading comrades at all levels must go into the reality and the grass roots, discover and solve the problems in the implementation of the "Decision" in good time, obtain experience, and give guidance to the work in the entire area. The provincial party committee plans to send inspectors to various localities at an appropriate time.

The provincial party committee standing committee decided to hold the third (enlarged) plenary session of the eighth provincial party committee in the second half of this month. Making further arrangements for the

study and implementation of the spirit of the Fourth Plenary Session of the 14th CPC Central Committee will be on the agenda.

Xinjiang CPC Plenary Session Ends 29 Oct

OW1811105694 Urumqi XINJIANG RIBAO in Chinese
30 Oct 94 pp 1, 4

["Seventh (Enlarged) Plenary Session of the Fourth Autonomous Regional Party Committee Comes To a Successful Close"—XINJIANG RIBAO headline]

[FBIS Translated Text] The five-day Seventh (enlarged) Plenary Session of the Fourth Autonomous Regional Party Committee ended on 29 October afternoon. The meeting called on party organizations at all levels in Xinjiang to implement firmly and to the letter the guidelines of the Fourth Plenary Session of the 14th CPC Central Committee, further strengthen and improve party building, amplify the party's cohesion capacity and fighting power, and unite and lead the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang in striving to consolidate and enhance Xinjiang's excellent situation.

Present at the 29 October meeting were Wang Enmao, former vice chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference National Committee, and leading comrades of the autonomous regional party committee, including Wang Lequan, Abdulahat Abdurixit, Janabil, Amudun Niyaz, Jin Yunhui, Keyum Bawudun, Guo Gang, Zhou Shengtao, Hailiqiemu Silamu, Pan Zhaonin and Li Fengzi.

The 29 October meeting was chaired by Wang Lequan, acting secretary of the autonomous regional party committee.

The meeting unanimously adopted the "Opinions of the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee on Several Major Questions Concerning the Implementation of the Guidelines of the Fourth Plenary Session of the 14th CPC Central Committee and the Strengthening of Party Building."

Abdulahat Abdurixit, deputy secretary of the autonomous regional party committee and chairman of the autonomous regional government, delivered a summing-up speech. He pointed out: The current session made important achievements in three respects. First, it has enhanced our understanding of the guidelines of the Fourth Plenary Session of the 14th CPC Central Committee, united our thinking, and enabled us to know thoroughly the importance and urgency of strengthening party building under the new circumstances. Second, it has clarified the guiding principle, tasks, and measures for strengthening and improving party building in this region. Third, it has clearly laid down the concept and major objectives and has made arrangements for accomplishing all tasks this year and accelerating economic development next year. He said: This session is a mobilization meeting to enhance vigor, heighten morale, and do even better in all work.

Abdulahat Abdurixit emphasized: To strengthen organizational building is the most urgent task of party building at present. There are three key links in strengthening the party's organizational building—to uphold and perfect democratic centralism, to step up and improve the building of primary party organizations, and to train and select leading cadres with both political integrity and ability. Only after the task of organizational building is performed well can the implementation of the party's ideological line and political line be guaranteed. We should seriously grasp the three key links well in accordance with the party Central Committee's "Decision" and the Autonomous Regional Party Committee's "Opinions Concerning the Implementation" and carry out the arrangements made by the party Central Committee and the Autonomous Regional CPC Committee. At the same time, we must pay attention to improving the party's ideological education and its work style.

Abdulahat Abdurixit called on the party members and the cadres at all levels to seriously study Volume 3 of *Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping*, arm themselves ideologically with the theory on building a socialism with Chinese characteristics, and make new breakthroughs in emancipating the mind and adopting new concepts. He said: It is necessary to carry forward the party's fine traditions, keep in touch with the masses, and be concerned about their wellbeing. Great efforts should be made to promote the pioneering spirit of hard struggle and advocate the spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang and of selfless dedication. It is necessary to cultivate the good practice of seeking truth, telling the truth, performing actual deeds, making actual efforts, and seeking practical results. It is necessary to continue to wage the anticorruption struggle in a deepgoing and sustained way and step up the improvement of the party style and the building of a clean and honest government.

Abdulahat Abdurixit also discussed the current situation and expressed his views on several things which should be done well in the coming winter-spring period. He pointed out: Generally speaking, our work this year has been invigorated, our economic operation is basically normal, and the overall situation is good. We should work even harder with full confidence in the last two months of this year and strive for even better achievements.

On next year's agricultural work plan and tasks, he called on all localities and departments to begin to do the following things immediately: 1) Fully implement the grain planting plan and ensure 2,700 mu of grain crops and a total grain output of 7 million metric tons; 2) improve the management of the agricultural product market and accelerate the state purchase and distribution of grain, oil-bearing crops, cotton, and other agricultural and sideline products; 3) prepare sufficient chemical fertilizer, diesel oil, other agricultural capital goods, and funds for agricultural loans so as to provide a reliable material and financial guarantee for next year's

agricultural production; 4) pay attention to vegetable production; and (5) seriously do a good agricultural work in all localities in the winter-spring period.

On industrial production, Abdulahat Abdurixit said: There are still two months left this year. Governments and departments in charge at various levels should make proper arrangements to seek a greater development in industrial production. First, it is necessary to improve coordination and regulation of industrial production. Second, it is necessary to improve enterprise management. Third, attention should be paid to technical innovation. Fourth, it is necessary to ensure convergence between the industrial production this winter and the industrial production next spring, and to make full preparations for next year's production.

Abdulahat Abdurixit also set some demands for work relating to foreign trade, finance, commodity prices, help to the poor, wage readjustment, and the preparations for celebrating the 40th anniversary of the autonomous region.

Comrade Wang Enmao delivered an important speech at the meeting. After analyzing both the achievements and existing problems in party building, he emphatically pointed out: We must strengthen the party's ideological education and organizational building, improve its work style, and enhance the notion of serving the people wholeheartedly. We must carry forward the practice of seeking truth from facts, uphold democratic centralism, promote the practice of criticism and self-criticism, and display a spirit of hard struggle. We must strengthen the building of primary party organizations and improve the work of cadre selection.

Wang Enmao said: The CPC Central Committee's decision on appointing Comrade Wang Lequan as acting secretary of the autonomous regional party committee meets the requirements for strengthening the autonomous region's leadership and conforms to the aspirations of the cadres and the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang. The decision is very correct. I completely support the CPC Central Committee decision and completely support Comrade Wang Lequan's leadership and work. Full of deep feelings, Comrade Wang Enmao said: Our Xinjiang is a nice place. The party organization in Xinjiang is a good party organization. The cadres of all nationalities in Xinjiang are good cadres. The people of all nationalities in Xinjiang are good people. Over last 40 years and more, Xinjiang has laid a good foundation in socialist construction, the international situation is favorable to us, and the domestic situation is very good. We surely can create a new situation of work in this autonomous region and make new, greater success in reform, opening up, and socialist construction, so long as we unite closely around the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core, uphold Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, implement Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics, implement the party's basic line,

implement the guidelines of the 14th CPC National Congress, and implement the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Several Issues Concerning the Strengthening of Party Building" adopted by the Fourth Plenary Session of the 14th CPC Central Committee; so long as we strengthen the party building and the party leadership and support Comrade Wang Lequan's leadership and work; and so long as the party committees at all levels and the cadres and the people of all nationalities unite as one, continue to work hard, enhance achievements, overcome shortcomings in work, and solve existing problems.

Development of Minerals Promotes Xinjiang Industry

*OW1711124494 Beijing XINHUA in English 0804
GMT 17 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Urumqi, November 17 (XINHUA)—The development of mineral resources has promoted the rapid growth of industry in northwest China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

In 1993 the total industrial output value of the region reached nearly 49 billion yuan, from 11.5 billion yuan in 1987, accounting for 69.3 percent of the total industrial and agricultural output value.

The local government attributed the progress of industry to the successful development of mineral resources in the region.

The region has vast deposits of more than 30 kinds of minerals.

Shortages of funds, and outdated technology and equipment had traditionally hindered the development of these resources and related industries in the region.

Since the end of the 1980s all local governments have been urged to spare no efforts to develop basic industries, including energy.

Xinjiang seized the opportunity and set the policy of developing its key industries, such as petroleum extracting and processing, salt chemistry, non-ferrous metals and rare metals.

In 1993 the output value of oil and gas extraction and processing in the region reached 14.5 billion yuan, four times that in 1988.

Further, two key projects concerning ethylene and polyester, respectively, with a total investment of 6.6 billion yuan are expected to go into operation next year.

A batch of companies engaged in non-ferrous and rare metals mining and processing have been set up.

Meanwhile, the construction of four comprehensive development zones is under way, which are expected to help Xinjiang become a large industrial base.

Space Scientists To Attend Symposium in Taiwan

OW1711140994 Beijing XINHUA in English 1031
GMT 17 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA)—A 22-member delegation of scientists today left here for Taiwan, via Hong Kong, to attend a space science symposium due to open tomorrow.

To be held in Tainan City in the south of the island province, the five-day meeting, which is to be participated in by scholars from both sides of the Taiwan Straits as well as scientists of Chinese origin from the United States, will focus on the latest academic achievements in remote-sensing techniques, geographic information systems and space science, according to sources here.

The delegation is jointly headed by Prof. Jiang Jingshan, director of the Space Center under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and Prof. Zheng Lizhong, deputy director of the National Remote-Sensing Center.

Scientists from both sides of the straits will conduct discussions on collaboration, ranging from forms and channels of cooperation and projects, to personnel and information exchanges.

Moreover, mainland scholars will visit space science institutions in Taiwan.

Correction to Taiwan Affairs Spokesman on Shelling

HK1711042094

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE on Spokesman

Remarks," published in the 15 November China DAILY REPORT, page 91:

Column two, paragraph one, first sentence make read: ...which residents were injured in the incident. (deleting words "killed and")

Correction to WEN WEI PO Editorial on Xiamen Shelling

HK1711034294

The following correction pertains to the item headline "Editorial Urges Compensation by Taiwan," published in the 17 November China DAILY REPORT, page 54:

Column two, paragraph one, first sentence make read: ...which residents were injured in the incident. (deleting "killed and")

Page 55, column one, paragraph two, penultimate sentence make read: ...repaired in the 40 Artillery Base so... (correcting number)

Column one, paragraph three, third sentence make read: ...waves while pursuing "flexible diplomacy" and "transit..." (correcting "money diplomacy" to read "flexible diplomacy")

Column one, paragraph four, last sentence make read: ...of military provocation. It is by no means an "accident." (adding dropped sentence)

Column two, paragraph eight, first sentence make read: ...since it caused injuries among ordinary...(deleting words "deaths and")

Foreign Investors Profit From Local Markets*OW1811104694 Taipei CNA in English 0740 GMT 18 Nov 94*

[By Danielle Yang]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, Nov. 18 (CNA)—The return on stock investment for foreign institutional investors in Taiwan hit 38.54 percent as of Wednesday [16 November], the Central Bank of China (CBC) reported Friday.

Foreign financial institutions have invested U.S.\$4.388 billion in the Taiwan stock exchange, the bank said, leaving just over U.S.\$3 billion for more investments before hitting the U.S.\$7.5 billion investment ceiling.

The CBC made public the figure in response to a demand by the securities exchange commission to raise the ceiling. CBC Governor Liang Kuo-shu said raising the foreign capital ceiling would involve not only adjustments to the stock market but also the NT dollar [New Taiwan dollar] foreign exchange rate, money supply, industrial policy and national income.

The 38.54 percent investment return translated into profits of NT\$44.3 billion (U.S.\$1.7 billion) for foreign investors, the report said.

Meanwhile, domestic securities companies have collected U.S.\$1.1 billion worth of capital from abroad, posting an 86 percent return on investment, the report added.

Enterprises Collect on Overseas Transactions*OW1811104994 Taipei CNA in English 0827 GMT 18 Nov 94*

[By Lilian Wu]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, Nov. 18 (CNA)—Taiwan enterprises have collected nearly U.S.\$2.5 billion through the flotation of convertible bonds and global depository receipts (GDR) in 1994, financial sources said Friday [18 November].

The sources said that the figure was double the total amount collected over the past five years and represented a peak for obtaining financing from overseas.

A Taiwan's domestic interest rate is generally higher than other nations, many enterprises have tried to seek financing from overseas. The trend began building steam last year and has recently hit a peak.

A total of 28 domestic enterprises have collected U.S.\$2.41 billion through GDRs or convertible bonds, including Sanpo Corp., which floated bonds worth U.S.\$50 million in London Thursday.

The sources said that domestic enterprises had originally applied to the Securities and Exchange Commission to collect more than U.S.\$3 billion in funds overseas, but

after the United States began to raise its interest rate in early February, some local enterprises delayed or canceled their plans.

GDRs are documents through which foreign investors can hold stock in Taiwan corporations without coming to Taiwan and buying the stock.

This year, 13 domestic enterprises issued U.S. dollar-denominated convertible bonds in Europe, nine enterprises issued convertible bonds in Swiss franc-denominated convertible bonds in Switzerland and one enterprise issued Japanese yen-denominated convertible bonds in Europe. The companies collected a total of U.S.\$1.98 billion by issuing the bonds.

A total of five enterprises issued GDRs, netting U.S.\$430 million.

However, a recent increase in the U.S. discount rate is expected to affect the world financial market and slow the rush to seek financing overseas, sources said.

Statute on Infrastructure Investment Passes*OW1811105094 Taipei CNA in English 0821 GMT 18 Nov 94*

[By Sofia Wu]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, Nov. 18 (CNA)—The Legislative Yuan passed a set of regulations governing private investment in infrastructure construction early Friday [18 November] morning after a marathon debate.

Under the new statute for encouragement of private participation in major transport facilities construction, private companies will be allowed to invest in such infrastructure construction as railways, highways, mass rapid transit systems, airports, harbors and related facilities, parking lots, bridges, tunnels and recreational facilities.

The new regulations offer a five-year business income tax break for private investors in infrastructure construction. Under the regulations, the government will also assist private investors in land acquisition and financing.

The new statute is expected to revive debate over a high-speed railway project, political observers said. The legislature shelved a budget proposal for the project last year in consideration of the railway's high cost.

The proposed high-speed railway calls for a budget of about NT\$ [New Taiwan dollars] 441.9 billion (U.S.\$16.87 billion).? The Ministry of Transportation and Communications (MOTC) hopes to attract private companies to invest up to NT\$190 billion (U.S.\$7.25 billion) in the project to help reduce the government's financial burden.

MOTC Vice Minister Tsai Chao-yang said the ministry will first earmark NT\$120 billion (U.S.\$4.58 billion) in its fiscal 1996 budget for the high-speed railway project.

The budget proposal will be sent to the legislature for screening in the next legislative session.

Tsai said about two-thirds of the government's 12 major infrastructure construction projects will open for private investment under the newly passed statute.

In addition to the high-speed railway, private companies are also welcome to invest in such projects as a mass rapid transit system in Kaohsiung, moving downtown railways underground in Taichung, Tainan and Kaohsiung cities, a second north-south freeway, an east-west expressway, and parking lots and amusement facilities at major tourist spots. Accumulated private investments in those projects will be allowed to reach NT\$2 trillion (U.S.\$76.33 billion), Tsai noted.

Several private business groups, which are planning to build specialized industrial ports or large amusement parks, will be eligible to enjoy tax and financial incentives offered by the new statute.

Under the new regulations, government agencies can order financial institutions to offer long-term, low-interest loans for private enterprises which have invested in major transport and recreational facilities. The duration and amount of such loans will not be subject to the current banking law.

Those companies can also enjoy 5 to 20 percent business income tax deductions for their spending in purchasing construction and pollution-control facilities and technologies.

The local business community welcomed the passage of the new statute, saying it will help boost domestic investment.

The legislative caucus of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party tried hard Thursday to boycott the statute, saying it would only help revive the high-speed railway project and thus give windfalls for those land speculators who have bought land along the proposed railway. DPP lawmakers claimed that the ruling Kuomintang was anxious to pass the statute to win support from big business groups so that it could win the Dec. 3 Taiwan gubernatorial and Taipei and Kaohsiung mayoral elections.

Ministry Notes Investment in Southeast Asian Nations

OW1811104794 Taipei CNA in English 0835 GMT 18 Nov 94

[By Lilian Wu]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, Nov. 18 (CNA)—In line with the government's southern strategy, Taiwan's investment in Southeast Asia has increased rapidly in the first three quarters of 1994, with investment in Indonesia topping the list, the Ministry of Economic Affairs said Friday [18 November].

The ministry said that Taiwan invested U.S.\$2.461 billion in Indonesia during the first three quarters this year. Malaysia was the second recipient of Taiwan investment with U.S.\$982 million, followed by Vietnam with U.S.\$259 million.

The ministry said that investment in Indonesia was up 31-fold, or U.S.\$2.381 billion, from a similar period of last year.

Taiwan was the third largest foreign investor in Indonesia during the period, behind only Hong Kong and Britain.

Taiwan's investment in Vietnam dropped 33 percent during the period. Nevertheless, Taiwan remains the world's top investor in the Indochinese nation, with investments totaling U.S.\$1.79 billion.

Taiwan was also the world's second largest investor in Malaysia during the period, behind Japan.

Businessmen Urged To Invest More in Australia

OW1611133494 Taipei CNA in English 0730 GMT 16 Nov 94

[By Peter Chen]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Brisbane, Nov. 15 (CNA)—Businessmen from the Republic of China [ROC] should "Look beyond Southeast Asia" and seek strong trade and economic ties with Australia, Australian business leaders and officials said Tuesday [15 November].

In a communique issued at the end of a joint conference of the Australia-Taiwan Business Council (ATBC) and the ROC-Australia Business Council (ROCABC), ATBC chairman Jack Cowin urged the two councils to encourage the ROC and Australian Governments to consolidate and strengthen bilateral commercial ties.

"They should also encourage Taiwan business people to 'look south' beyond Southeast Asia to Australia as an investment destination," he said.

Sir Charles Court, founding ATBC chairman and former premier of western Australia, urged Taiwan businessmen to invest more in resources and resource processing in Australia. At the same time, he asked the two business councils to promote bilateral investment.

"By doing so, the two councils can play a role to fill a diplomatic void, which the two governments should acknowledge," he said.

Australia severed ties with the ROC and recognized Beijing in 1972.

Senator Nick Sherry, a guest speaker at the one-day conference, also urged Taiwan to look "further south" to Australia, which has undergone economic reforms and increased its integration with Asia, including Taiwan.

Sean Kelly of the Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan affairs Section of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, said Taiwan has become a major investor in Southeast Asia and Mainland China. But Taiwan investment in Australia remains small.

"We hope Taiwan investment will increase at a rapid pace as bilateral ties between Australia and Taiwan are getting closer and closer," he said.

Tehran Lifts Ban on Imports From Taipei

OW1811104594 Taipei CNA in English 0839 GMT 18 Nov 94

[By Sofia Wu]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, Nov. 18 (CNA)—Iran has lifted a ban on imports from the Republic of China [ROC] after Taiwan agreed to offer preferential tariff

treatment for Iranian products, the Board of Foreign Trade said Friday [18 November].

Iran suspended the issue of import licenses for Taiwan products early this month to protest Taiwan's failure to grant preferential tariff rates for Iranian goods.

ROC trade authorities have agreed to the Iranian request, but the granting of preferential tariff treatment must first be approved by the Legislative Yuan.

Through difficult negotiations, Iran agreed to lift its import ban immediately, and Taiwan promised to grant preferential tariff rates for Iranian products after the legislature approves the proposal in the near future.

Two-way trade between Taiwan and Iran reached U.S.\$300 million last year, with Taiwan suffering a trade deficit of U.S.\$130 million. Crude oil forms the bulk of Taiwan imports from Iran, while synthetic fibers, information products and auto parts are main Taiwan exports to the Middle East nation.

Hong Kong

Proposal on Travel for Non-Chinese With Right of Abode

HK1811071394 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 18 Nov 94 p 2

[By Linda Choy in Beijing]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Non-Ethnic Chinese with the right of abode in Hong Kong should be eligible to apply for Special Administrative Region (SAR) travel documents, it was suggested yesterday.

But Rita Fan Hsu Lai-tai, the Hong Kong co-convenor of the Preliminary Working Committee social and security sub-group, said this should apply only to those without foreign passports.

She said the Indian and Pakistani population in Hong Kong could benefit from the proposal.

But mainland immigrants would not have to fulfil the permanent residency requirement before they were eligible.

According to the sub-group's suggestion, a travel document would be issued to mainlanders who entered Hong Kong on one-way permits.

Article 154 of the Basic Law says the SAR government would be given the power to issue passports to permanent residents of Chinese nationality.

It is understood that the sub-group decided that no passports or travel documents should be issued to foreign passport holders.

Panel Views Right of Abode of Residents' Children

HK1811104794 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 18 Nov 94 p 1

[By Xie Liangjun: "Panel Debates Issue of Migration to HK"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The State's panel on Hong Kong's social and security affairs said yesterday they hoped that a planned and step-by-step way would be applied by the central government to allow a special group of mainlanders to reside in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR).

This group refers to mainlanders whose fathers or mothers now hold permanent residency in Hong Kong.

The panel also voiced support for the Chinese public security authorities to apply strict conditions and approval procedures in approving such applications.

The announcements came yesterday in Beijing after the end of a two-and-a-half-day conference of the Social and Security Affairs Panel under the mainland committee currently handling the transition of Hong Kong in 1997.

A panel spokesman said that during the meeting, members heard a report delivered by the Ministry of Public Security. A ministry official spoke of approving residency applications for mainlanders whose mother or father now holds a Chinese passport and permanent residency card of Hong Kong.

The spokesman said that after their further discussions on the issue, all panel members agreed that mainlanders whose parent had had permanent residency in Hong Kong when they were born can enjoy rights of abode in the Hong Kong SAR.

Hong Kong-Shenzhen Border Checkpoint Opens 24 Hours

HK1811120294 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1106 GMT 2 Nov 94

[Special article by correspondent Shi Qingbin (2457 3237 1755): "Huangguang-Lok Ma Chau Border Customs Opens 24 Hours"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Hong Kong, 2 Nov (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—With the support and coordination of various Hong Kong and mainland sectors, the Huangguang-Lok Ma Chau entry and exit port will open two 24 hour-operated vehicle passageways beginning tomorrow (3 November). A Hong Kong government official estimates that the Lok Ma Chau port's 24-hour operation will lure 1,500 more vehicles to cross the border through the port, representing 15 percent of Lok Ma Chau's daily vehicle traffic volume, easing the pressure on the traffic between Hong Kong and Shenzhen.

In line with the implementation of this new border measure, a 24-hour-manned inspection booth will be installed on both sides of the border. During the trial period, the passageways will be opened only to trucks holding Huangguang-Lok Ma Chau restricted area permits, with the additional requirement that trucks entering Huangguang from the Lok Ma Chau entry and exit port between 2200 and 0700 must use the Guangzhou-Shenzhen Expressway.

Going down to the Huangguang entry and exit port to take a firsthand look, this reporter found that all the ancillary facilities supporting the trial 24-hour operation of No 11 entry and No 10 exit passageways are all in place. Months before the opening, the Huangguang border checkpoint had started training officers and soldiers in computer and foreign languages. The Huangguang customs authorities has managed to provide manpower from among its staff, transferring some of its daytime staff and customs officers from other sections to work night shifts, and have compiled contingency plans to ensure effective supervision.

Also, according to the Shenzhen City Government Border Affairs Office, the Huangguang entry and exit port will take three measures to speed up the border traffic flow. They are: One, provide a special crossing

corridor for empty trucks. Two, cargo-free trucks crossing the border need not file the health and animal and plant quarantine declaration forms (no card insertion is required for health inspection); and the port's two separate declaration and inspection-and-entry-permission procedures will be combined into one. Three, border-crossing drivers who need to renew their drivers' permits should have their about-to-expire permits stamped for public health inspection and animal and plant quarantine at the Huangguang customs' general fee collection office before renewal by the customs authorities.

Cheng Luk-shan, Hong Kong Government first assistant secretary of transportation, said that the authorities will monitor the results closely after the two 24-hour operating passageways are opened and will conduct a review early next year to determine whether vehicles holding Sha Tau Kok and Man Kam To restricted area permits can use the Lok Ma Chau-Huangguang overnight facility.

Cheng Luk-shan pointed out that the number of vehicles using the Lok Ma Chau entry and exit port is increasing by 10 percent annually, and about 11,000 vehicles pass through Lok Ma Chau daily. The opening of 24-hour operating customs point is expected to reduce the heavy traffic flow.

China Criticizes Release of Vietnamese Boat People

HK1811071694 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 18 Nov 94 p 2

[By Michael Smith]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] China has criticised the Hong Kong government's decision to release 125 Vietnamese boat people, warning that the action will undermine "public order" in the territory.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry yesterday attacked the unprecedented decision and urged the government to continue negotiating with Hanoi for the boat people's repatriation.

"We are still of the view that the Hong Kong government should hold talks with the Vietnamese side so as to seek a solution as soon as possible," Foreign Minister Shen Guofang said yesterday.

"These boat people from Vietnam have created some problems for the public order in Hong Kong."

The government released the 125 Vietnamese this week, following threats of legal action based on the allegation that they were being held illegally.

Many of the refugees had tried repeatedly to volunteer for repatriation but their return was blocked by Vietnamese authorities.

A special hearing yesterday of Legco's [Legislative Council] Security Panel also criticised the decision, warning that their release could jeopardise the repatriation of the remaining 24,000 boat people in the territory.

Security Panel chairman Selina Chow said the government had pre-empted a court decision and had possibly threatened the repatriation of the remaining boat people.

"I think we were generally dissatisfied that without the threat of such an action, the government was actually pre-empting such possible action by taking a decision which I think, in many of our minds, seemed to be premature," she said.

"I think the question that really needs to be answered, is whether the legal grounds on which the decision was taken are actually justified.

"Members are concerned that this might constitute a sort of tip of the iceberg, because we have 24,000 Vietnamese boat people still stranded in Hong Kong."

However, Refugee Co-ordinator Brian Bresnihan rejected the accusations and said the government had acted in accordance with the law. He said there was a real risk that a court would have ruled the refugees were being held illegally.

China has said that Hong Kong must resolve the issue of the repatriation of boat people before 1997.

Two weeks ago, Refugee Concern issued a report questioning the detention of 400 ex-Chinese Vietnamese illegal immigrants, Taiwanese, New Caledonians and ethnic Vietnamese.

Refugee Concern said their detention was illegal because they could not be repatriated after Vietnam rejected their attempt at voluntary repatriation because they were non-Vietnamese.

The 125 were released from High Island, Whitehead and Tai A Chau detention camps and sent to the Pillar Point open camp.

Chinese Newspapers Plan Overseas, Regional Editions

HK1811071594 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 18 Nov 94 p 11

[By Willy Wo-Lap Lam]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Chinese newspapers are mapping out bold plans to start overseas and regional editions, including in Hong Kong after 1997.

But media sources in Beijing said the Communist Party's Propaganda Department, which is vetting the proposals, had adopted a cautious attitude.

The sources said the department had recently asked a few Beijing and Shanghai papers to postpone their plans

to expand into countries and areas including Hong Kong, Asia and the United States.

Papers interested in having at least a limited Hong Kong edition include the Beijing-based Economic Daily, China Business Times and the Guangming Daily, the Shanghai-based Liberation Daily and Xinmin Evening News, and various papers in Guangdong and Hainan.

Some among these have explored the possibility of starting joint-venture papers with the Hong Kong media.

It is understood that the Propaganda Department recently rejected an application by a Shanghai daily to start a Hong Kong-based, joint-venture business newspaper with a local news conglomerate.

Media analysts in Beijing said the respected China Business Times seemed to have a good chance of setting foot in Hong Kong.

The Times, one of China's liveliest papers, is an affiliate of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, which has both "united front" and business objectives.

An editor with the Times said that a Politburo Standing Committee member, Li Ruihuan, had given support to the launch of a Hong Kong edition.

Mr Li, who is also chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, is in charge of "united front" work, including promoting ties with "patriotic forces" in Hong Kong.

"We are confident that our non-ideological approach to news will stand us in good stead when we operate in (Hong Kong)," the editor said.

Analysts said that aside from wanting to maintain Hong Kong's status quo, Beijing adopted a cautious policy because of fears that Hong Kong editions might not be profitable.

Moreover, such editions could mean strong competition for the four pro-Chinese papers in Hong Kong.

The Propaganda Department is also anxious to prevent Chinese media from improperly funnelling foreign exchange into their foreign operations.

Meanwhile, Shanghai's Xinmin Evening News has recently begun printing an American edition on the West Coast.

An editor at the News said the U.S. edition, which had a circulation of 30,000, was largely similar to the Shanghai edition.

It is being printed in Los Angeles with the help of the Taipei-based China Times, which has had a co-operative relationship with the Shanghai paper since the early 1990s.

The official mouthpiece of the party, the People's Daily, which already has overseas editions printed in the U.S. and Hong Kong, is also planning expansion.

Macao

Lu Ping Meets With Macao Youth Delegation 16 Nov

HK1811070294 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 1332 GMT 16 Nov 94

[By reporter Gan Zhebin (3927 0772 2430)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 16 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Today, Lu Ping, director of the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, met with the visiting delegation from the Youth Committee of Macao's Chinese General Chamber of Commerce. He said that, although Macao's economic development is now facing some difficulties, these difficulties are just temporary and in the long run, Macao's economy has bright prospects.

Lu Ping said: Macao has its own advantages. For example, it has various links with the West and Latin America, most of Macao's products are exported, and Macao has the conditions to become a free port. The key lies in how to bring such advantages into play.

He further said: Macao should attract more external capital, especially investment from Hong Kong. At the same time, Macao should also give full play to its role as a bridge between the West and the Chinese mainland.

Lu Ping was full of confidence in Macao's economic development. He said: After the completion of Macao's international airport, Macao's economy will move onto a new stage.

Lu Ping also listened to the opinions and proposals of the visitors on Macao's economic development.

After the meeting, Lu Ping gave a dinner in honor of the 36-member delegation at Diaoyutai National Guest House.

Competition on Macao Basic Law Held

OW1711164094 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218
GMT 17 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Macao, November 17 (XINHUA)—A three-day competition on general knowledge of the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region started here today.

An official with Macao Association for Promotion of the Macao Basic Law, sponsor of the competition, said that the competition was intended to help spread the knowledge of the Basic Law, help young people gain a better understanding of the Basic Law and enhance their sense of citizenry.

The winner of this competition will be sent to participate in a similar activity sponsored by the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council early next year.

The competition will focus on the Macao Basic Law and Sino-Portuguese Joint Declaration, with auxiliary contents covering Macao's history, geology, culture, social affairs and economic development.

Ten teams representing Macao University and other middle schools attended the competition.

Macao Publishes Resident's Manual of Laws

OW1111091394 Beijing XINHUA in English 0849
GMT 11 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Macao, November 11 (XINHUA)—"Macao Resident's Manual of Laws" has been

published by the local Government's legislative affairs office to help promote the localization of laws in Macao's transitional period.

The book, which was published in both Chinese and Portuguese and will be put on sale starting from November 15, consists of a great variety of special subjects on local laws, such as civil rights and guarantee of civil rights, family and inheritance, employment and social security, education and taxation, with each subject explaining main contents of concerned laws and legal procedures.

An official with the legislative affairs office said that the manual's contents would be revised and supplemented in tandem with revision of local laws in the transitional period.

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